

# THE CRITIC.

VOL. XX.—No. 503.

FEBRUARY 25, 1860.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

**TO THE CLERGY.**  
**NATIONAL SCHOOLMASTER.**—The Managers of a National School, by the seaside, the master of which is incapacitated by illness from attending to his duties, would be obliged to any clergyman who could recommend them a certificated master to take charge of the school for two or perhaps three months.  
Address Rev. J. B. HARRISON, Walmer, Kent.

**THE KING'S SCHOOL, Ely.**—(Cathedral Grammar School.)  
Head Master.—Rev. JOHN INGLE, M.A.

There are two Departments: 1. The Classical and Mathematical; 2. The Commercial and Agricultural. Scholarships. Exhibitions. No extras; all charges (including books, languages, drawing, singing, dancing, drill, &c.) being covered by a fixed quarterly payment. Situation most healthy. The next half-year will commence on 4th February. Mr. Ingle proposes to return to Ely on evening of January 30th; his address up to that date will be Mount Radford House, Exeter.

**FREE EDUCATION FOR SONS OF POOR CLERGY.**—St. John's Foundation School, Clapton, London, N.E. Entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.  
Visitor.—The Lord Bishop of London.

The next Election will take place on Tuesday, 19th June next.  
Donors and Subscribers have votes in proportion to the amount given.

Thirty-five boys are now in the school. The committee have room for twice the number, had they but sufficient funds. Reports and forms of application, &c., may be had on application to the Secretary, 8, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury.  
JOHN RAND BAILEY, Secretary.

**LITERARY.—WANTED, a GENTLEMAN,** accustomed to the compilation of a class paper, who is willing to give a portion of his time and take a share in one successfully established.  
Address "S," 79, Cannon-street West, E.C.

**TO NEWSPAPER REPORTERS.**—WANTED, an efficient REPORTER, for a weekly paper in the Midland counties.  
Address, stating salary expected, and particulars, to Mr. S. PATCHETT, St. Vincent-street Birmingham.

**THE PRESS.—A Gentleman, who is** thoroughly conversant with all the duties connected with the editorial department of the higher class of newspaper, is now prepared to form a connection with a London Journal as SUB-EDITOR.  
Address, "H. G.," care of Mr. W. J. Clarke, jun., General Advertising Agent, 4, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street.

**THE PRESS.—A Gentleman, who has** recently disposed of a journal of his own, which he edited, is desirous of an engagement as EDITOR of a provincial journal (daily or otherwise), of respectability, or to supply leading articles, &c., as a London correspondent.  
Address, "G. H.," care of Messrs. C. Mitchell and Co., Newspaper Press Directory-office, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

**TO NEWSPAPER REPORTERS.**—WANTED, on an old-established paper in the south of England, a GENTLEMAN (an expert short-hand writer), to undertake the reporting department and assist generally in getting up the paper. Some experience on a provincial journal is absolutely necessary.  
Address full particulars of qualifications, with amount of salary required, to "E. L.," at Messrs Barker and White's, 33, Fleet-street, London.

**NEWSPAPER PROPERTY FOR SALE.**—A HALF-SHARE in a MILITARY PAPER, circulating among a large class, with increasing profits.  
Apply by letter to "X. Y.," 11, Rochester-terrace, Camden-town, N.W.

**A PERIODICAL to be SOLD,** on advantageous terms. None but principals or their solicitors need apply.  
Apply by letter to "J. E.," 5, Monmouth-road North, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater.

**TO SCULPTORS, Artists, Organ Builders,** and others.—To be SOLD, the LEASE of a magnificent STUDIO and TWO DWELLING-HOUSES, held for upwards of 40 years, situate in the best part of Camden-town. To an immediate purchaser a very moderate price will be taken. For full particulars apply to HAKES and SHAKELL, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 71, Park-street, Camden-town, N.W.

**TO INVESTORS.**—The Consols Capital Stock is a medium for employing and improving Large or Small Sums of Money in connexion with Government Securities. The Stock is issued by the Consols Insurance Association, 429, Strand, London, incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament.  
Investments bear five per cent. per annum interest, receivable monthly, if desired.  
Full particulars may be obtained on application to THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Managing Director.

**IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—METALLIC PEN** MAKER TO THE QUEEN (by Royal Command).

**JOSEPH GILLOTT** begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens and in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a new series of his useful productions, which for excellence of temper, quality of material, and, above all, cheapness in price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition. Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his WARRANTED SCHOOL and PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.—Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.

Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 96, New-street, Birmingham; No. 91, John-street, New York; and at 37, Gracechurch-street, London.

**FINE-ART GALLERIES,**  
119 and 123, ST. VINCENT-STREET, Glasgow,  
Established in 1851 for  
**THE EXHIBITION AND PRIVATE OR PUBLIC SALE**  
OF FIRST-CLASS PAINTINGS,  
WORKS OF ART, LIBRARIES, CONSIGNMENTS  
OF BOOKS, &c.  
Messrs. C. R. BROWN & J. MACINDOE,  
AUCTIONEERS OF FINE-ART AND LITERARY  
PROPERTY.

beg to state that their connection has become very extensive over Scotland, giving great facilities for the disposal of Fine-Art and Literary Property, to the very best advantage.  
Public Sales once a Month.  
Exhibition and Private Sales attended to Daily.

**EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES FOR SALE.**  
**MESSRS. LEGGATT, HAYWARD, and**  
LEGGATT have now on VIEW, at their Gallery, No. 19, Change-alley, Cornhill, Mr. L. V. PLATON'S THIRD EXHIBITION of high-class MODERN PICTURES for SALE; comprising the examples by the following masters:

Eastlake, R.A.	Ward, E. M.	Linnell, Sen.	Herring, Sen.
Frith, R.A.	Phillip, R.A.	Linnell, Jun.	Branchwhite
Pickersgill, R.A.	Cooper, S.	Oakes, Knight	Muller
Stanfield, R.A.	A.R.A.	Faied, T.	Pyne
Webster, R.A.	Frost, A.R.A.	Faied, J.	Pyne
Roberts, R.A.	Poolie, A.R.A.	O'Neill, H.	Pyne
Creswick, R.A.	Hook, A.R.A.	Bright, H.	Pyne
Lee, R.A.	Egg, A.R.A.	Anstall	Pyne
MacIise, R.A.	Goodall, F.	Lance	Pyne
Ety, R.A.	A.R.A.	Nasmyth	Pyne
Elmore, R.A.	Cooke, Ew.	Mutrie, Miss	Pyne
Herbert, R.A.	A.R.A.	Baxter	Pyne
Redgrave, R.A.	Hering		Pyne

Principal entrance by 23, Cornhill, and opposite Garraway's. Admission free on presentation of Private Card. During foggy weather and after dusk the Gallery is lighted with patent sun burners.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE FINE ARTS**  
GALLERY, 24, Cornhill. Entrance in Change-alley.—Mr. MOIRY has constantly on SALE high class GUARANTEE PICTURES and DRAWINGS by Living Artists. A visit is respectfully requested.

Fine specimens of the following and other Masters:—  
Turner, R.A. Cooke, A.R.A. Herring, Sen. Duffield  
Stothart, R.A. Dobson, Hulme Bennett  
Frith, R.A. A.R.A. Hering W. C. Smith,  
Ward, R.A. O'Neill, A.R.A. Hemsley Topham  
Creswick, R.A. J. Linnell, Sen. Muller Cromie  
Ety, R.A. G. Lance Percy Lewis  
Creswick, R.A. Faied Provins Holmes  
Elmore, R.A. Bright Niemann Hayler  
Mulready, R.A. Le Jeune W. Hunt M'Kewan  
MacIise, R.A. Baxter Duncan E. Hughes  
Cooper, A.R.A. Nasmyth Cattermole Rowbotham  
Frost, R.A. A. Johnston Taylor Matrie.  
Poolie, A.R.A. Smallfield

The Manufactory of Frames, &c., is carried on as usual, at 63, Bishopsgate-street Within.

**ASHBEE and DANGERFIELD,**  
LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS and PRINTERS, in  
COLOURS, ORNAMENTAL DESIGNERS, and  
VERS on WOOD and COPPER, No. 22, BEDFORD-STREET,  
COVENT-GARDEN.  
Estimates given for the Illustration of Periodical and other publications.

Price 1s.  
**MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.** Edited  
by DAVID MASSON. No. V. for MARCH, 1860.

- CONTENTS:  
1. Tom Brown at Oxford. By the Author of Tom Brown's School Days.  
Chap. XII.—The Captain's Notions.  
XIII.—The First Bump.  
2. The Grenvilles: Government by Families. By G. S. Venables.  
3. English Etymology. By Herbert Coleridge.  
4. Goethe and Frederika.  
5. The "Idea" of Nationality: Savoy. By J. M. Ludlow.  
6. The Revivals of 1859. By the Rev. J. L. Davies.  
7. A Chapter of Modern Knight-Errantry. By Percy Greg.  
8. Classical Music and British Musical Taste.  
9. My Child-Passenger. By Robert Brown.  
10. The Physiology of Laughter. By Herbert Spencer.  
11. Self-Help.  
12. M. de Lesseps and the Suez Canal. By the Rev. J. W. Blakeley.

MACMILLAN and Co., Cambridge; and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

Sold by all Booksellers, Newsmen, and at the Railway Stations.

**THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE**  
for MARCH, price One Shilling, contains: The Shadow in the House, by John Saunders, author of "Love's Martyrdom"; John Arthur Roebuck, a Parliamentary sketch, by J. Ewing Ritchie; Sundown, a novel, by Edward Coppling; Highgate, with illustrations; Methodism; Why don't the Men propose? Down St. Paul's Way, &c. &c. The Engravings are: The Alchemist; A Pleasant Way Home; Banquo's Posterity; James Watt, &c.  
London: W. KEST and Co., Paternoster-row.

**THE UNIVERSAL REVIEW, for MARCH,**  
price 2s. 6d.

1. Roman London.
2. The Ulster Revivals. By L. J. T.
3. Odd Days in Hyde Park. By Dr. Doran, F.S.A.
4. National Music.
5. Sir Everard's Daughter: Unfairly Played and Falsely Won. Part III. By John Cordy Jefferson.
6. Commercial Treaties and Diplomatic Tariffs.
7. Parliamentary Reform.
8. The Session.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

**THE LEADER and SATURDAY ANALYST,** a Weekly Review and Record of Political, Literary, and Artistic Events: consisting of entirely Original Articles and Essays, by writers of the highest ability in their various pursuits. Published every Saturday in time for the morning mails, with a Friday Evening edition in time for the country mails. Price 5d.; stamped, 6d.; a quarter, 6s. 6d. per post.

Office, 18, Catherine-street, W.C. Order of any Newsvendor.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Arrangements for week ending Saturday, March 3rd.  
Monday.—Open at 9. Tuesday to Friday.—Open at 10. Admission, One Shilling. Children under twelve, Sixpence. Orchestral Band, Great Organ, and Pianoforte performances, daily. The Picture Gallery is open.  
Saturday.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Admission, by Season Tickets, Half-a-guinea each; or on payment of Half-a-crown. Children, One shilling. Reserved seats Half-a-crown extra.  
Sunday open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

**ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.**—Under the management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.

The New Grand Opera, LURLINE, music by W. Vincent Wallace, having been received with enthusiastic demonstrations, will be repeated every evening until the termination of the Royal English Opera Season, in March.  
Tenth week of the Great Pantomime, of PUSS IN BOOTS.  
Monday, Feb. 27th, and during the week, with new Scenery by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin, a Grand Legendary Opera, by W. Vincent Wallace.

**LURLINE.**  
Count Rudolph, Mr. W. Harrison; Rhineberg, Mr. Santley; Baron, Mr. G. Honey; Zelic, a Gnome, Mr. H. Corri; Wilhelm, Mr. Lyall; Ghiva, Miss Pilling; Liba, Miss F. Cruise; Lurline, Miss Louisa Pyne.

Conductor, Mr. ALFRED MELLON.  
To conclude with the popular pantomime of PUSS IN BOOTS, Messrs. W. H. Payne, H. Payne, F. Payne, Barnea, Talliens, Clara Morgan, Infants Lauri; French Dancers, Miles. Lequin, Pasquale, Pierron, and Mons. Vandriss.

Commence at 7.  
Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.  
No charge for booking, or fees to box-keepers. Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, to hold four persons, from 10s. 6d. upwards; Dress Circle, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

**NOTICE TO BOOK-BUYERS.**  
Now ready, 8vo. 600 pages, half-morocco, price 3s.; by post, 3s. 6d. (allowed in a purchase of 3s.)

**A CATALOGUE of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND VOLUMES** of Choice, Useful, and Curious BOOKS, in most Classes of Literature, English and Foreign, on SALE, at the reasonable prices affixed, by JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, 39, Soho-square, London. Catalogues may also be had of C. B. Norton, and Scribner and Co., New York.

**CHEAP BOOKS at BULL'S LIBRARY.**  
Surplus Copies of Ellis's "Madagascar," Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," "Adam Bede," "Miss Kavanagh's," "Two Sicilies," and many other books, are now on Sale at greatly reduced prices. Catalogues sent gratis and post free.  
BULL'S Library, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, W.

**LONDON NEWSPAPERS.**—The Times, with impressed stamp, 2s. 6d. blank, 2s. per quarter, clean copies, posted on the evening of publication. Post, 2s.; Herald, 2s.; Chronicle or Advertiser, 2s.; Daily News, 1s.; postage free. Times, second day, 1s. 6d. Orders or answers required must be prepaid.—JAMES BARKER, 19, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

**BOOKBINDING.—BOOKBINDING**  
Executed in the MONASTIC, RENAISSANCE, GROlier, and ILLUMINATED—in every style of superior finish, by English and foreign workmen.—JOSEPH ZAEHNSDORF, English and Foreign Bookbinder, 20, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

**LESSEY'S MARKING INK.**—Established in 1838.—An intense black, unaltered by washing. See Dr. Cre's testimonial at the Proprietor's, 97, High-street, Marylebone, London. Sold at 1s. per bottle by all Chemists and Stationers.

**PAPER and ENVELOPES, the cheapest**  
house in the kingdom.—Useful cream-laid note, five quires for 6d.; super thick do., five quires for 1s.; commercial do., 3s. 6d. per ream; super thick cream envelopes, 6d. per 100; large blue do., 4s. 6d. per 1,000, or 10,000 for 42s. 6d.; straw paper, 2s. 6d.; sermons, 4s.; foolscap, 6s. 6d. per ream; black-bordered note, five quires for 1s.; copybooks, 12s., 18s., and 21s. per gross. A really good steel pen, 1s. 6d. per gross. A sample packet, containing upwards of fifty specimens of paper and envelopes, together with illustrated catalogue, sent (post free) for six stamps. Orders over 20s. carriage paid to the country. Copy address — PATRIDGE and COZENS, Manufacturing Stationers, 1, Chancery-lane, and 192, Fleet-street, E.C.

Established twenty years.

**J. AMADIO'S STUDENTS' BOX** of MICROSCOPIC PREPARATIONS, containing six dozen beautiful specimens in polished mahogany box, fitted with racks, brass lock and key, &c., produced under J. AMADIO'S immediate superintendence, specially adapted for the Student. Price 3s. 18s. 6d.

**MICROSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHIC NOVELTIES;** now ready, Dr. Livingstone, Cardinal Wiseman, Charles Dickens, Albert Smith, Miss Amy Sedgwick, Ecce Homo, Paul preaching at Athens, St. Paul's Cathedral, Houses of Parliament, The 3d. Bank Note, Smuggler's Watching Windsor Castle, Congratulation, Interior of Highland Home, View of Dover, Sheepwashing, The Corsairs' Tale, The Death of Ananias, 2s. 6d. each, or post free for 32 stamps.

**GREAT EASTERN.**—Microscopic Photographs of the Great Eastern, post free on receipt of 32 stamps.

**MICROSCOPES** from 10s. 6d. to 120 guineas.  
J. AMADIO'S IMPROVED COMPOUND MICROSCOPES, 2s. 12s. 6d.; Students', 3s. 13s. 6d.

"Both these are from Amadio, of Throgmorton-street, and are excellent of their kind, the more expensive one especially."—Household Words, No. 345.

**J. AMADIO'S BOTANICAL MICROSCOPE,** packed in mahogany case, with three powers, condenser, pinners, and two slides, will show the animalcula in water, price 18s. 6d.

The Field newspaper, under the gardening department, gives the following valuable testimony: "It is marvellously cheap, and will do everything which the lover of nature can wish it to accomplish, either at home or in the open air."—June 6, 1857.

**7, THROGMORTON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.**  
Just published, Second Edition, an illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue, containing the names of 1500 microscopic objects, post free for six stamps.

# TRÜBNER AND CO.'S LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**ALTHAUS.**—A Treatise on Medical Electricity, Theoretical and Practical; and its use in the Treatment of Paralysis, Neuralgia, and other Diseases. By J. ALTHAUS, M.D. 8vo. cloth, pp. 352. 7s. 6d.

2. **ASHER.**—On the Study of Modern Languages in general, and of the English Language in particular: an Essay. By DAVID ASHER, Ph.D. 12mo. pp. viii. 80. cloth, 2s.

3. **BOLLAERT.**—Antiquarian, Ethnological, and other Researches in New Granada, Ecuador, Peru, and Chili; with Observations on the Pre-Incarial, Incarial, and other Monuments of Peruvian Nations. By WILLIAM BOLLAERT, F.R.G.S., Corr. Mem. of the University of Chile, &c. &c. With numerous Plates. In 1 vol. 8vo. [Nearly ready.]

4. **CANTICUM CANTICORUM.** Reprinted in facsimiles from the Scriverius copy in the British Museum; with an Historical and Bibliographical Introduction by F. PH. BERJEAU. In folio, 64 pages, printed on stout tinted paper, and appropriately bound in half-morocco (only 150 copies printed). 1l. 10s.

5. **COLERIDGE.**—A Glossarial Index to the Printed English Literature of the Thirteenth Century. By HERBERT COLERIDGE, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law. In 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 103. cloth, 5s.

6. **COLECCION DE AUTORES ESPAÑÓLES.**—Tomo Primero: Clemencia, Novela de Costumbres. Tomo Segundo: La Gaviota, Novela de Costumbres. Por FERNAN CABALLERO. 12mo. pp. 290, 279, sewed, each volume, 3s.

This collection will comprise the masterpieces of modern Spanish Romance Literature, and will be issued in volumes of about 300 pages each, at short intervals. Each volume may be had separately at the small price of 3s. each.

7. **DELEPIERRE.**—Histoire Littéraire des Fous. Par OCTAVE DELEPIERRE. Crown 8vo. pp. 184. 5s.

8. **DE SOUZA.**—Anthologie Universelle: Choix des meilleures Poésies Lyriques de divers Nations, dans les Langues originales. Par JOAQUIM GOMES DE SOUZA. 12mo. pp. xxviii., 944, sewed, 14s.

9. **D'ORSEY.**—A New Portuguese Grammar according to Ollendorff's system of teaching languages. By Rev. ALEX. J. D. D'ORSEY, H.B.M. Chaplain at Madeira. Fcp. 8vo.

10. **D'ORSEY.**—Portuguese Colloquial Phrases and Idioms: a New Guide to Portuguese Conversation. By Rev. ALEX. J. D. D'ORSEY, H.B.M. Chaplain at Madeira. Fcp. 8vo. price 3s. 6d.

11. **FREMONT.**—Narrative of Explorations and Adventures in Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, and California. By Col. JOHN CHARLES FREMONT. Author's Edition, profusely illustrated in uniform style with Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations. 8vo.

12. **HECKER.**—The Epidemics of the Middle Ages. From the German of J. F. C. HECKER, M.D. Translated by B. G. BABINGTON, M.D., F.R.S., &c. Third Edition, augmented by an Appendix on Child-Pilgrimages. 8vo. pp. 364. cloth, 9s.

13. **JOHN GUTENBERG.** First Master Printer, his Acts and most remarkable Discourses, and his Death. From the German. By C. W. 8vo. pp. 141, half-bound morocco, Roxburgh style, 10s. 6d.

14. **KRAPE.**—Travels in Eastern Africa. By Dr. L. KRAPE, Missionary of the Church Missionary Society. Dedicated, by permission, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. In 1 vol. 8vo. with Illustrations and a Map.

15. **LOWELL.**—The Biglow Papers. By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. Newly Edited, with a Preface, by the Author of "Tom Brown's School Days." Crown 8vo. pp. lxxviii., 140. cloth, 3s. 6d.

16. **MORENTIN.**—A Sketch of the Comparative Beauties of the French and Spanish Languages. By M. de MORENTIN. Part I. 8vo. pp. 37, sewed (London, 1859), 1s. 6d. Part II. (concluding Part), 8vo. pp. 60, sewed (ibid., 1860), 2s.

17. **MUNCHHAUSEN.**—The Travels and Surprising Adventures of Baron Munchausen. In 1 vol. crown 8vo. with Thirty Illustrations, beautifully bound in cloth, Third Thousand, gilt edges, price 7s. 6d.

18. **OWGLASS.**—The Marvellous Adventures and Rare Conceits of Master Tyll Owlglass. Newly collected, chronicled, and set forth, in our English tongue, by KENNETH R. H. MACKENZIE, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. And adorned with many most diverting and cunning Devices by ALFRED CROWQUILL. Crown 8vo. pp. xxxi. 255, six coloured full page Illustrations and Twenty-six Woodcuts, embossed cloth, richly gilt, or half-bound morocco, Roxburgh style, 10s. 6d.

19. **REYNARD the FOX.** After the German Version of Goethe. By THOMAS JAMES ARNOLD, Esq. With Illustrations from the Designs of WILHELM VON KAULBACH. Royal 8vo. pp. vi. 226, seventy Illustrations, elegant embossed cloth, 16s.; best full morocco, same pattern, 21s.; half-bound morocco, gilt top, Roxburgh style, 18s.

20. **SCHLAGINTWEIT.**—Results of a Scientific Mission to India and Upper Asia. By HERMANN, ADOLPHUS and ROBERT DE SCHLAGINTWEIT, undertaken between 1854 and 1858, by order of the Honourable East India Company. In 9 vols. 4to. With an Atlas in folio. Dedicated by permission to her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

21. **WEDGWOOD.**—A Dictionary of English Etymology. By HENSLEIGH WEDGWOOD, M.A., late Fellow of Chr. Coll. Cam. Vol. I. (A—D.) 8vo. pp. xxiv. 507, 14s.

TRÜBNER and CO., 60, Paternoster-row.

## W. C. BENNETT'S POEMS.

Price One Shilling.

### BABY MAY, AND OTHER POEMS ON INFANTS.

Literary Gazette.

"Mr. Bennett is well known to our readers as one of the most popular of English poets. 'Baby May' is one of his very happiest efforts. What again can be more exquisite than the tenderness and pathos embodied in the poem entitled 'Baby's Shoes?' How many a mother's heart has been stirred by these lines, which appeal to some of the holiest feelings of our nature! 'Baby May, and other Poems on Infants,' is really in its way a little casket of jewels, full of love and sweet sympathy for children—the genuine outpourings of a manly and affectionate heart."

Examiner.

"The love of children few writers of our day have expressed with so much naive fidelity as Mr. Bennett."

Eclectic Review.

"We confess, of all things small, we love babies; and we derive more poetical inspiration from baby-watchings and baby-nursings than from any other class of sub-adorations; and we further confess, that we never met with more truthful descriptions of them than we find in this volume. Memory itself is not so faithful, though it is capable of appreciating the fidelity of the artist."

Miss Mitford's "Recollections of a Literary Life."

"Of all writers, the one who has best understood, best painted, best felt infant nature, is Mr. Bennett. We see at once that it is not only a charming and richly-gifted poet who is describing childish beauty, but a young father writing from his heart. 'Baby May' is amongst the most popular of Mr. Bennett's lyrics, and amongst the most original, as that which is perfectly true to nature can hardly fail to be. The 'Epitaphs for Infants' are of great sweetness and tenderness. 'The Seasons' would make four charming pictures."

Leader.

"Here we find the sweet song of 'Baby's Shoes,' which has been so frequently quoted with enthusiastic recognition."

Atlas.

"Would you have a poem on domestic subjects, on the love between parent and child? How charmingly is that brought out in the little poem entitled 'Baby's Shoes!'"

Daily Telegraph.

"'Baby's Shoes' is worthy to rank with 'Baby May,' which, from its completeness and finished charm as a picture of infancy, is one of the most exquisite among the whole of Mr. Bennett's productions."

Weekly Dispatch.

"Some of his poems on children are among the most charming in the language, and are familiar in a thousand homes."

Illustrated Times.

"The poems about children (especially the charming one entitled 'Baby's Shoes') are as good as anything of the kind that has ever been written."

Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

"In Mr. Bennett's descriptions we seem to hear the very jerk of the cradle breaking the sweet monotony of the mother's song. Perhaps some of our readers may be even yet unacquainted with our old favourite 'Baby May,' in which case we could scarcely do them a pleasanter piece of service than by extracting it. It is a poem with which every woman, and every man with a heart within him, is charmed at the first reading, quite apart from its perfectness as a work of art, though it bears criticism of the strictest kind. Who but a real poet could have made such a subject as the following ('Baby's Shoes') awaken thoughts at least deep enough for tears? Have Waller or Shenstone ever written anything in the same manner, more admirable than these two 'Epitaphs for Infants?'"

Morning Star.

"Mr. W. C. Bennett is unquestionably one of the most genial and unaffected of modern poets. The love of children, which is one of his most marked characteristics, finds utterance in innumerable tender thoughts and graceful fancies. His present volume will, we feel assured, become one of the most cherished treasures of every English mother."

Illustrated News of the World.

"We defy any parent, whose heart is not thoroughly steeped against all emotion, to read the piece entitled 'Baby's Shoes' without a swelling of the bosom and moistened eyes. These poems will be treasured by many a father and mother as spells to revive the image of that sorrow, from which they would not willingly be divorced, for the little ones in heaven, and by happier parents as aids to the utterance of their hopes and joys in the presence of their children, when heaven lies about them in their infancy."

Guardian.

"Those readers who do not as yet know 'Baby May,' should make her acquaintance forthwith; those who have that pleasure already will find her in good company."

Price 3s. 6d. cloth,

SONGS by a SONG WRITER.

Price 3s. 6d. cloth,

QUEEN ELEANOR'S VENGEANCE,  
AND OTHER POEMS.

London: CHAPMAN and HALL,  
193, Piccadilly.

## MR. CHURCHILL'S PUBLICATIONS.

Second Edition, post 8vo. cloth, 6s.

**ON NATURE and ART in the CURE of DISEASE.** By Sir JOHN FORBES, M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L., Physician to her Majesty's Household. "Most sincerely do we thank Sir John Forbes as a benefactor of his profession and of mankind."—*Med. Chir. Rev.*

"This book gives explicit and coherent expression to that feeling of reaction against violent or perturbative practice which has been going on in the profession for the last twenty-five years, and may now be considered as settled and fixed."—*Edin. Med. Journal.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

**ON CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION;** or, Alcoholic Stimulants in connection with the Nervous System. By W. MARCET, M.D., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and Assistant-Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"We can recommend the perusal of this work, as containing some useful and practical information, plainly related, and within an easily-mastered compass."—*The Lancet.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

Just published, 8vo. cloth, 6s.

**AN INQUIRY into the CURABILITY of CONSUMPTION,** its Prevention, and the Progress of Improvement in the Treatment. Third Edition. By JAMES TURNBULL, M.D., M.R.C.P., Physician to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary.

"The present edition has been so well revised as almost to constitute it a new publication."—*The Lancet.*

"We can assure those who have not read this work that it contains much interesting matter in reference to this very serious malady, and that the views inculcated are sound and judicious."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

Second Edition, considerably enlarged, 8vo. 12s. 6d.

**ON RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATIC GOUT, and SCIATICA;** their Pathology, Symptoms, and Treatment. By HENRY WILLIAM FULLER, M.D., Cantab., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician to St. George's Hospital.

"Dr. Fuller's volume must for some time be the standard work on Rheumatism for the use of the British practitioner."—*Brit. Med. Journal.*

"We can cordially recommend Dr. Fuller's work as a sound practical treatise on this important class of diseases."—*Med. Times and Gazette.*

"We strongly advise everyone interested in the subject of Rheumatism to read Dr. Fuller's book from its alpha to its omega."—*Assoc. Med. Journal.*

"We earnestly recommend a careful perusal of Dr. Fuller's pages."—*The Lancet.*

"The profession has received from the hands of Dr. Fuller a very valuable addition to medical literature."—*Edin. Monthly Journal.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

**GENERAL DEBILITY and DEFECTIVE NUTRITION;** their Causes, Consequences, and Treatment. By ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S., Senior Surgeon to the Royal General Dispensary, Surgeon to the Bank of England.

"Mr. Smees has handled his subject with considerable ability; his book contains many truths which ought to be widely known."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

"We commend Mr. Smees' book to the practitioner of medicine, as containing the expression of thoughts on the subject of the general theory of disease, which are very generally agitating the medical mind."—*Athenaeum.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

Octavo, cloth, 15s.

**A MANUAL of PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE:** containing the History, Nosology, Statistics, Diagnosis, Pathology, and Treatment of Insanity, with Observations on the Modern Treatment of the Insane. By JOHN CHARLES BUCKNILL, M.D., Medical Superintendent of the Devon County Lunatic Asylum; and DANIEL H. TUKE, M.D., late Visiting Medical Officer to the York Retreat.

"Better men than the authors, who have associated themselves together for the production of the volume before us, could scarcely have been found. Both of them are practically conversant with the subject; both have made it the subject of careful study; both have an extensive acquaintance with its literature, and show themselves not only able, but willing fairly and fully to estimate what has been done by others; and both write in a pleasant, readable style, free alike from all attempts at elaborate display, and from that slipshod carelessness which some mistake for ease."—*West. Review.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

Second Edition, 18mo. cloth, 6s.

**THE BOOK of 3000 PRESCRIPTIONS**—Collected from the Practice of the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons, English and Foreign. By HENRY BEASLEY.

"This is really a most useful and important publication, and, from the great aid which it is capable of affording in prescribing, it should be in the possession of every medical practitioner. Amongst other advantages is that, by giving the prescriptions of some of the most able and successful practitioners of the day, it affords an insight into the methods of treatment pursued by them, and of the remedies which they chiefly employed in the treatment of different diseases."—*The Lancet.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.



## MR. SKEET

Has just Published:

**TOO MUCH ALONE.** 3 vols. By the Author of "The Moors and the Fens."  
**BEFORE THE DAWN:** a Tale of Italian Life. 2 vols. [Second Edition.]

"Illustrates the condition of the people of Italy just previous to the recent struggle."

**TRAVELS IN MOROCCO.** By JAMES RICHARDSON, Author of "A Mission to Central Africa." 2 vols. with numerous Illustrations.

"Nothing could be more welcome than these volumes. They are full of just the information we required."—*Morning Chronicle*.

And early in March.

**FOUR YEARS IN BURMAH.** By W. H. MARSHALL, Esq., late Editor of *The Rangoon Chronicle*. 2 vols. with Illustrations.

CHARLES J. SKEET, 10, King William-street, Charing-cross.

## NEW BOOKS.

## PLUTARCH'S LIVES. From Dryden's

Translation, and other sources; the whole carefully revised and corrected. Edited by A. H. CLOUGH, Esq., sometime Fellow of Oriel Coll., Oxford, and late Professor of English Language and Literature at University Coll. An entirely new and fine Library Edition, 5 vols. 8vo. cloth, price 50s.

"It will be admitted that an undertaking in which men like these were engaged must have had more than ordinary merit, and we are glad to receive their work from the hands of Mr. Clough, thoroughly revised. Mr. Clough's work is worthy of all praise, and we hope that it will lead to revive the study of Plutarch, which in our time seems as if it were going to languish."—*Times*.

"Here we leave Mr. Clough's useful labour to speak for itself, anticipating good fruit from it for generations to come. 'Dryden's Plutarch,' under these new auspices, will become, we think, the standard translation of our libraries; a result to which the care of printer and publisher must also be pronounced to have established a claim."—*Athenæum*.

## AN ENLARGED DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By Dr. WORCESTER. Royal 4to. (1740 pages), price 31s. 6d.

"We have devoted a very considerable amount of time and labour to the examination of this work, and we rise from the task with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction at the result, and admiration of the care, scholarship, philosophical method, and honest fidelity of which this noble work bears the impress upon every page."—*Literary Gazette*.

## THE CRUISE of the FROLIC. By W. H. G. KINGSTON, Esq., Author of "Ernest Bracebridge," "Peter the Whaler," &amp;c. 2 vols. post 8vo. [Shortly.]

## LIEUT. MAURY'S PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY of the SEA. 8th Edition, with important Additions by the Author, and revised Charts, post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

\* \* Specify Author's Edition.

## THE BRITISH CATALOGUE for 1859. In two parts. Part I. Index to Authors and Titles; Part II. Full Titles. 8vo. [Next week.]

## RIFLE, AXE, and SADDLE-BAGS. Edited by the Rev. T. BINNEY, Author of "How to make the best of both Worlds." Cheap Edition, Illustrated boards, 1s. 6d. [Next week.]

## GOOD WORDS. Edited by Dr. MACLEOD. With Contributions by Dr. Macduff, Miss Brewster, Canon Stowell, Dr. Brown, Miss Marsh, Rev. Stowell Brown, Principal Tulloch, and other Eminent Writers. Part III. illustrated, price 7s. 6d. [On the 28th inst.]

\* \* Parts I. and II. are now reprinted, price 6d. each.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON, and CO., 47, Ludgate-hill.

3rd edition, just published, price 2s. 6d.; post free 3s. 2s. 6d.  
**THE EAR in HEALTH and DISEASE;** with Remarks on the prevention of Deafness. By WILLIAM HARTY, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Soho-square.  
 London: HENRY RENSHAW, 355, Strand.

## MAGISTRATES will find the following WORKS very useful to them:

**SAUNDERS'S NEW PRACTICE of MAGISTRATES' COURTS.** Second Edition, containing all the new jurisdictions and forms. By T. W. SAUNDERS, Esq., Recorder of Dartmouth. Price 12s. cloth; 13s. 6d. half-cloth; 14s. 6d. calf.

**FOOTE'S LAW of HIGHWAYS.** By W. FOOTE, Esq., of Swindon. Price 10s. 6d. cloth.

**THE MILITIA LAW.** Fourth Edition, with all the new Statutes. By T. W. SAUNDERS, Esq. Price 10s. cloth; 11s. 6d. half-cloth; 12s. 6d. calf.

**THE COUNTY and BOROUGH POLICE ACTS.** By the same. Price 5s. 6d. cloth.

**THE SUMMARY JURISDICTION in LARCENY, with the LAW of LARCENY.** By E. W. COX, Esq., Recorder of Falmouth. Price 5s. 6d.

**POWELL'S NEW PRACTICE of EVIDENCE.** Second Edition, with all the Cases to this time. By E. POWELL, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Price 12s. cloth; 13s. 6d. half-cloth; 14s. 6d. calf.

Any of the above sent by post free on transmission of a post-office order for the amount, payable to John Crookford, LAW TIMES Office, 19, Wellington-street, North, Strand, or by order through any bookseller.

On the 1st MARCH will be published, price One Shilling, the FOURTH NUMBER of

## "ONE OF THEM."

By CHARLES LEVER. With Illustrations by "PHIZ."  
 CHAPMAN and HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

In the press, price 5s.

## STUDS, STABLES, AND STEEPLECHASES.

By "CHILDERS," of the FIELD.

Orders received at the FIELD Office, 346, Strand, W.C.

LORD MACAULAY.

In the press, and shortly will be published, in fcp. 8vo. price 6s.

## BIOGRAPHIES

CONTRIBUTED to the *ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA* by LORD MACAULAY. With a Sketch of his Parliamentary Connection with Edinburgh, and Extracts from his Letters and Speeches.  
 Edinburgh: ADAM and CHARLES BLACK.

## KINGSTON'S MAGAZINE FOR BOYS,

No. XIII. for MARCH (being the Third Number of Vol. II.), is NOW READY, price Sixpence.

ALSO,

Volume I., containing 480 pages and 80 Illustrations, 5s. 6d. cloth.

London: BOSWORTH and HARRISON, 215, Regent-street.

NEW WORK BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

Just ready, in Three Volumes,

## TRANSFORMATION;

OR: THE ROMANCE OF MONTE BENI.

By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, Author of "The Scarlet Letter."

\* \* This Work is Copyright.

SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

## WORKS BY MR. B. H. SMART,

Asserting, correcting, and carrying onward the Philosophy of Locke, viz.:

## BEGINNINGS of a NEW SCHOOL of METAPHYSICS:

Outline of Sematology (1831); Sequel (1837); Appendix (1839). In 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, 8s.

THOUGHT and LANGUAGE (1855). Fcp. 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

THE METAPHYSICIANS: a Memoir of Franz Carvel, Brushmaker, and of Harold Fremdling, Esq. (1857). Post 8vo. cloth, 8s.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

Treatises by Mr. B. H. SMART, defensive of the Principles on which are founded his Works on Grammar, Logic, and Rhetoric, viz.:

A LETTER to DR. WHATELY on the effect of his "Elements of Logic" in retarding the progress of Locke's Philosophy. Price 1s.

An INTRODUCTION to GRAMMAR on its TRUE BASIS. Price 1s.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

A COURSE of ENGLISH by MR. B. H. SMART, conforming to the true relation between Language and Thought, in five corresponding but distinct volumes. 12mo. roan, 23s. 6d. Separately—

1. ACCIDENCE of GRAMMAR, MANUAL of EXERCISES, and KEY. 4s.

2. PRINCIPLES of GRAMMAR. 4s.

3. MANUAL of RHETORIC and LOGIC. 4s. 6d.

4. PRACTICE of ELOCUTION, with an Outline Course of English Literature. 5s.

5. HISTORICO-SHAKSPEARIAN READINGS. Companion volume to the preceding. 6s.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

## THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE,

No. III. (for MARCH), is published this day.

## CONTENTS:

1. A Few Words on Junius and Macaulay.

2. William Hogarth: Painter, Engraver, and Philosopher. Essays on the Man, the Work, and the Time. 2. Mr. Gamble's Apprentice (with an Illustration).

3. Mabel.

4. Studies in Animal Life.

Chapter III. A garden wall, and its traces of past life—Not a breath perishes—A bit of dry moss and its inhabitants—The "Wheel-bearers"—Resuscitation of Rotifers: drowned into life—Current belief that animals can be revived after complete desiccation—Experiments contradicting the belief—Spallanzani's testimony—Value of biology as a means of culture—Classification of animals: the five great types—Criticism of Cuvier's arrangement.

\* \* Communications to the Editor should be addressed to the care of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill, and not to the Editor's private residence. The Editor cannot be responsible for the return of rejected contributions.

London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

5. Framley Parsonage.

Chapter VII.—Sunday Morning.

VIII.—Gatherum Castle.

IX.—The Vicar's Return.

6. Sir Joshua and Holbein.

7. The Changeling.

8. Lovel the Widower.

Chapter III.—In which I play the Spy (with an Illustration).

9. The National Gallery Difficulty Solved.

10. A Winter Wedding Party in the Wilds.

11. Student Life in Scotland.

12. Roundabout Papers—

No. II. On Two Children in Black.

Fourth Edition, enlarged, price 1s. 2d. post free.  
**VACATION THOUGHTS ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS** [and Circumstantial Evidence]. By CHARLES PHILLIPS, A.B., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.  
 London: J. RIDGWAY, 109, Piccadilly, W.

Second Edition, elegantly bound in cloth, price 1s. 6d.  
**THE LIFE OF RICHARD CAMERON.**  
 By G. M. BELL.  
 "A highly interesting volume. A more tastefully written biographical work has not fallen under our notice for a considerable time."  
 London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co. Edinburgh: OLIVER and BOYD.

Just ready, price 5s.  
**NAPOLEON III. ON ENGLAND:**  
 Selections from his own Writings. Translated and Edited by J. H. SIMPSON.  
 "Coming events cast their shadows before."  
 SAUNDERS, OTLEY, and Co., 50, Conduit-street.

8vo. cloth, 6s.  
**MIRANDA: a Book on the Creation and**  
 Providential Administration of the World, on the Transmigration of Souls, and on the New Advent of CHRIST; with Confirmations of His Doctrines from Wonders hitherto unheeded in the Words of the Bible, in the Facts and Dates of History, and in the Position and Motions of the Celestial Bodies.  
 London: MORGAN, 48, Upper Marlborough-street.

At all the libraries.—Just published, price 7s.  
**CESAR BIROTEAU; the History of his**  
 Grandeur and Downfall. Translated by J. H. SIMPSON, Esq., from the French of De Balzac.  
 "We believe that, so far from having a demoralising effect, the careful and thoughtful perusal of Balzac's writings can have no other effect than to increase the love of virtue and the dread of vice."  
 SAUNDERS, OTLEY, and Co., publishers, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

"The Cheapest and Best Work on Natural History ever Published."  
**CASSELL'S POPULAR NATURAL HISTORY.** Vol. I., cloth gilt, 8s. 6d., will be ready Feb. 23. This volume is illustrated with upwards of 500 Engravings, and includes—1. Four-Handed Animals; 2. Wing-Handed Animals; 3. Insect-Eating Animals; 4. Gnawing Animals; 5. Flesh-Eating Animals. Part XIII. (commencing Vol. II.), price 6d., will contain an interesting account of the Dog.  
 CASSELL, PETER, and GALPIN, London and New York.

**HISTOIRE UNIVERSELLE**, publiée par une Société de Professeurs et de Savants, sous la direction de M. Duruy, format in-12, broché, en vente: 2. d.  
 La terre et l'homme, par A. Maury ..... 5 0  
 Chronologie universelle, par C. Dreyss ..... 6 0  
 Histoire ancienne, par J. Guillemin ..... 4 0  
 Histoire grecque, par V. Duruy ..... 4 6  
 Histoire romaine, par V. Duruy ..... 3 6  
 Histoire de France, par V. Duruy, 2 vol. ..... 8 0  
 Histoire d'Angleterre, par J. A. Fleury, 2 vol. ..... 9 0  
 Histoire d'Italie, par J. Zeller ..... 4 6  
 Histoire des Etats Scandinaves, par A. Geffroy ..... 3 6  
 Histoire des Arabes, par M. Sedillot ..... 4 0  
 Histoire du Portugal, par A. Bouchot ..... 4 0  
 Histoire de la littérature grecque, par M. A. Pierson ..... 4 0  
 Histoire de la littérature romaine, par même auteur ..... 4 0  
 Histoire de la littérature française, par M. J. Demogeot ..... 4 0  
 HACHETTE and Co., 18, King William-street, London W.C.

The Press have universally praised Corner's Accurate Histories, for School and Family Reading.

**CORNER'S ACCURATE HISTORIES.**  
 Thirteen in Series, commencing at the earliest period, and continued down to the present time, in addition to their general truthfulness as records of public national events, are interspersed with faithful descriptions of the manners, the domestic habits, and condition of the people, in different epochs of their history.

**CORNER'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND and WALES.** 3s. 6d. bound. Fifteenth Thousand. Plates, Maps Chronological Table, and Index. New Edition, with Questions, 4s.

**CORNER'S HISTORY OF IRELAND.** 2s. 6d. bound. Twelfth Thousand. Plates, Map, Chronological Table, and Index. With Questions, 3s.

**CORNER'S HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.** 2s. 6d. bound. Plates, Map, Chronological Table, and Index. Fifteenth Thousand. With Questions, 3s.

**CORNER'S HISTORY OF FRANCE.** 2s. 6d. bound. Plates, Map, Chronological Table, and Index. Eighteenth Thousand. New Edition. With Questions, 3s.

**CORNER'S HISTORY OF GREECE,** with Questions, 3s. Map, and Chronological Table and Index. Eleventh Thousand.

**CORNER'S HISTORY OF ROME,** with Questions, 3s. 6d. Map of the Empire, and Chronological Table and Index. Seventeenth Thousand.

"Miss Corner has, in a manner most clear, succinct, and truthful, narrated the great events of the histories of France, Spain and Portugal, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden, Germany and the German Empire, Greece, Poland and Russia, Holland and Belgium, and other countries: they are really of great worth, and might be read with advantage by multitudes of parents as well as children; the language is so simple that children must comprehend it, but withal so free from childish insipidity that an adult may read with pleasure."  
 "Athenæum."

**SCRIPTURE HISTORY SIMPLIFIED.** By Dr. J. KITTO, LL.D., and Miss CORNER. Second Edition, with Chronological Table and Index, and two large Maps. Royal 18mo. 3s. 6d.

**DEAN'S ILLUSTRATED MODERN SPELLING and READING-BOOK.** with Meanings attached to each Word, comprising the information of "Carpenter," with the usefulness of "Butter," and the simplicity of "Mavor," &c.

**CHARLES BUTLER'S GUIDE TO USEFUL KNOWLEDGE:** containing, in the form of an easy Catechism, a complete Series of the newest and most useful Information connected with the Arts, Sciences, and the Phenomena of Nature. Fourteenth Edition. 1s. 6d. cloth.

**CHARLES BUTLER'S GUIDE TO GEOGRAPHY.** A new and concise Description of the Five great Divisions of the Globe; their Natural, Mineral, and Vegetable Productions; and the Characteristics of their Inhabitants. Fourteenth Thousand. 1s. 6d. in cloth; or with the Use of the GLOBES, and SEVEN GLYPHOPHIC MAPS, 2s. bound in cloth boards. A New Edition, much improved by Edward Farr.

DEAN and SOSS, 11, Ludgate-hill, London; and of all Booksellers.

## ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, AND ROUTLEDGE'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SEAMANSHIP AND NAVAL DUTIES.  
 In post 8vo. price 9s. cloth extra.

**SEAMANSHIP AND NAVAL DUTIES.**  
 By A. H. ALSTON, Lieut. Royal Navy. With Two Hundred Practical Illustrations, comprising in detail the Fitting out of a Man-of-War; her Management under all Circumstances at Sea; and the Employment of her Resources in all Cases of General Service. Together with a practical Treatise on Nautical Surveying.

ROUTLEDGE'S CHEAP SERIES.—NEW VOLUMES.  
 Price 2s. cloth boards; or in cloth lettered, 2s. 6d.  
**JOTTINGS from my JOURNAL.** By ELIZA COOK. Contents:

Small Talk. Our First Sweetheart.  
 A Medley of Gossip. A Dashing Wedding.  
 A Mingled Yarn. Waifs and Strays.  
 Music. Sunbeams and Shadows.  
 Facts and Fancies. Darlings.  
 The Conversazione. Making a Fuss. &c. &c.

The late Volumes of this Series are, viz.:  
**HINTS to THINKERS.** 1s. 6d. By W. E. BAXTER, Esq., M.P.  
**BIOGRAPHY and CRITICISM.** 2s. From the Times.  
**EMINENT MEN and POPULAR BOOKS.** 2s. From the Times.

**THE ARCTIC REGIONS and POLAR DISCOVERIES.** 2s. By F. L. SIMMONDS.

RAILWAY LIBRARY.—NEW VOLUME.  
 Price 2s. boards; or in cloth, 2s. 6d.

**THE LOST SHIP.** By the Author of "Cavendish," "The Pride of the Mass."  
 The recent Volumes of this Series are, viz.:  
**MOTHERS and DAUGHTERS.** 2s. By Mrs. GORE.

**LITTLE PEDDLINGTONS.** 1s. 6d. By POOLE.  
 The PIRATE of the MEDITERRANEAN. 2s. By W. H. KINGSTON.

**THE OLD COUNTRY HOUSE.** 1s. 6d. By Mrs. GREY.

POPULAR NATURAL HISTORIES.—NEW VOLUME.  
 In square 16mo. price 7s. 6d. cloth extra.

**BRITISH MOSSES.** By R. M. STARK.  
 With upwards of 150 Illustrations, printed in colours.

**SERIALS FOR MARCH.**  
 s. d.  
**THE SPECTATOR,** in Fortnightly Parts. Parts II. and III. .... each 0 6  
**MAGUIRE'S (Rev. R.) SPECIAL LECTURES.** Nos. 11 to 14. .... each 0 1  
**BULWER'S NOVELS,** in Monthly Parts. Part V. .... 0 6  
**BULWER'S NOVELS—Penny Numbers.** Nos. 20 to 24. .... each 0 1  
**ROUTLEDGE'S NATURAL HISTORY.** Part XII. .... 1 0  
**PRESCOTT'S HISTORIES.** Part XIII. .... 1 0  
**NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA.** With New Supplement. Part XL. .... 1 0  
**BOSWELL'S TOUR to the HEBRIDES.** Parts IV. and V. .... each 0 6

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS.**  
 s. d.  
**SEAMANSHIP AND NAVAL DUTIES.** By A. H. ALSTON, Lieut. R.N. With 200 practical Illustrations. Post 8vo. cloth extra ..... 9 0  
**HANS BUSK'S NAVIES of the WORLD.** With Illustrations. Post 8vo. cloth extra ..... 7 6  
**HANS BUSK'S TABULAR ARRANGEMENT of the COMPANYDRILL.** Large 8vo. linen mounted, and bound in cloth case ..... 3 0  
**HANS BUSK'S RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, and HOW to DRILL THEM.** Seventh Edition, boards ..... 1 6  
**HANS BUSK'S RIFLE (The), and HOW to USE IT.** Sixth Edition, half-bound ..... 2 6  
**HANS BUSK'S RIFLE TARGET REGISTER (The).** Demy 8vo. cloth limp ..... 1 0  
**SMYTH'S MANUAL of INTEREST and ANNUITIES,** including 54 distinct Rates of Interest, and an unanswerable Theory for a more equitable Assessment of the Income-tax. Fcp. 8vo. cloth limp ..... 2 0

**COMPLETION of "ROUTLEDGE'S SHAKESPEARE."**

NOTICE.—The Publishers regret to be compelled to defer the publication of the concluding Part of this Work until the 31st of March next. This unavoidable delay is owing chiefly to the Editor's desire to make the Life as complete as possible; and also to the additional time found necessary to do ample justice to the Portrait that has been expressly engraved for this Edition.

London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, and ROUTLEDGE, Farringdon-street.

**STORY OF OLD ENGLISH COUNTRY LIFE.**  
 On Friday next will be published, in 1 vol. post 8vo.  
**THE WASHINGTONS: a Tale of a Country Parish in the Seventeenth Century.** By the Rev. J. N. SIMPKINSON, Rector of Brington, Northamptonshire.  
 London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

**NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION of MR. A. TROLLOPE'S NOVELS.**

Just published, People's Edition, in crown 8vo. price 5s.  
**BARCHESTER TOWERS.** By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of "Doctor Thorne," &c.

By the same Author, in 1 vol. price 3s. 6d. cloth.  
**THE WARDEN.** Uniform with "Barchester Towers."  
 "Barchester Towers" is a sequel to the "Warden."  
 London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

Now ready, in double fcp. cloth, price 3s. 6d.  
**A COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY of ENGLISH SYNONYMS.** By W. CARPENTER. Fifth edition. Revised and Enlarged by the Rev. W. WEBSTER, M.A., King's College, London, late Fellow Queen's College, Cambridge.  
 London: WILLIAM TEGG, 85, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.

Recently published.  
**THE CAREER and CHARACTER of**  
 General Sir CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, Conqueror of Scinde: a Lecture delivered at Leeds. By WILLIAM MACCALL, Author of "The Elements of Individualism."  
 TRULOVE, 240, Strand, London.

On March 3 will be published, fcp. 8vo. price 1s. illustrated cover.  
**A STORY ABOUT RIFLEMEN and RIFLES.** By NEYLAND THORNTON.  
 London: WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria Lane. EDWIN STANTON, 129, Market-street, Manchester.  
 The story is intended for our own times; its interest is absorbing. Every Rifleman should peruse its pages, and it should be read aloud at every Englishman's fireside.

**PARLOUR LIBRARY.**  
 New Volume, this day, price 2s., fancy boards.  
**FATHERS and SONS.** By THEODORE HOOK.

Also lately published, price 2s. each.  
 Stories of the Peninsular War. | Moved Man.  
 Marrying Man. | Red Hand.  
 Marnaduke Wyvil. | Eldest; or, Settled for Life. 1s. 6d.

London: CHAS. H. CLARKE, 13, Paternoster-row.

**BOHN'S HISTORICAL LIBRARY FOR MARCH.**  
**LORD NUGENT'S MEMORIALS of**  
 HAMPDEN, his Party and Times. Fourth edition revised, with a Memoir of the Author, and copious Index. Illustrated with Twelve fine Portraits. Post 8vo. cloth. 5s.  
 HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

Just published, 8vo., price 7s. 6d.  
**LA PAPAUTÉ ET L'EMPIRE.** Par F. LAURENT, Professeur à l'Université de Gand.

"A profound and interesting work."—Spectator.  
 "A remarkably luminous and scholarly explanation of the influences which once exalted the Papedom above all other powers, and which have since reduced it to a state of dependence and mendicancy."—Athenæum.  
 London: JOHN CHAPMAN, 8, King William-street, Strand.

## CONTENTS.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS .....	229
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE:—	
<i>The Shakespearian Documents:</i>	
Hamilton's Inquiry into the Genuineness of the MS. Corrections of Collier's Shakspeare .....	230
Letter from Mr. Collier in the <i>Athenæum</i> of the 18th Feb. 1850 .....	230
<i>History:</i>	
Michelson's The Popes and the Jesuits of the present Century .....	234
Ridgway's Gem of Thorney Island .....	235
Woodward's General History of Hampshire .....	236
<i>Voyages and Travels:</i>	
Twelve Years in China .....	237
<i>Fiction:</i>	
Howitt's The Man of the People .....	238
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>	
Robiou on English Agriculture .....	239
Miranda: a Book divided into three parts, entitled Souls, Numbers, Stars .....	240
Schaille's Exercises on the Art of Thinking .....	241
Biography and Criticism; being a Second Series of "Eminent Men and Popular Books." .....	241
Baxter's Hints to Thinkers .....	241
The Canterbury Tales of Chaucer. Edited by Thomas Tyrwhitt, F.R.S., and the Rev. G. Gillman .....	241
Hunter's Theory and Practice of Composition .....	241
Godwin's Memorials of Workers .....	241
Smith's Handy Book on the Law of Master and Servant .....	241
<i>DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &amp;c.:—</i>	
<i>Music and Musicians:</i>	
Musical and Dramatic Gossip .....	242
Concerts for the Ensuing Week .....	243
New Music .....	243
<i>Art and Artists:</i>	
Meetings of the Societies .....	244
Scientific Items .....	245
Meetings for the Ensuing Week .....	245
<i>Archæological Items:</i>	
Miscellaneous .....	245
Meeting of the Association for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge .....	247
Public Reading Societies .....	247
<i>Obituary:</i>	
<i>BOOKSELLERS' RECORD:—</i>	
Books and Booksellers, &c. ....	248
Trade Changes .....	251
Books Wanted to Purchase .....	251
Coming Sales by Auction .....	251
Books Recently Published .....	252
ADVERTISEMENTS .....	225, 226, 227, 228, 233, 234, 235, 236



## THE CRITIC.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

A CONTROVERSY has for some time past been going on in one of our daily contemporaries as to the significance of the well-known letters Ph.D. Their intended meaning, indeed, has not been questioned; that they represent the magniloquent appellation of "Doctor of Philosophy" is known to everybody. Nevertheless, certain persons have lately taken upon themselves to entertain doubts as to the quality of the philosophy thus designated, as well as the amount of it commonly to be found among the possessors of this Teutonic dignity. The result of the inquiry appears to be that the "philosophy" itself may originally have been a serviceable article enough, but that, like many other good things, it is too often nowadays shockingly adulterated. Professor DINDORF, of world-wide reputation, is a Ph.D.; and, not to go out of England, the learned editor of the "Dictionary of Antiquities," &c. &c. (with many other not less able scholars) appends this title to his name. With them, we admit, it means something—nay, a good deal. It means years devoted to hard study, and such scholarship as can only be attained by hard study. They, and such as they, make these three letters, when honestly acquired, an enviable mark of distinction; while others (may we not justly call them *homines trium literarum*?) do their best to make this same triad the scorn of schoolboys. Whether these would-be "doctors" get their money's worth we know not, but we believe they sometimes pay rather smartly for their purchased "philosophy." The market value of a Ph.D. degree is, we learn, about 40*l.*, and very dear this damaged import appears to us to be at the price. But the scholastic neophyte, even after he has paid down his pounds two score, may not dub himself at once Doctor of Philosophy. He has next to go into his study, or elsewhere, and then and there—perilous ordeal!—examine himself. The scrupulous Teutons who award these literary honours have not satisfied their tender consciences until each future Ph.D. tells them on paper exactly how much he knows. We may imagine that sometimes the recording candidate feels not a little astonished at the extent of his newly-discovered knowledge, thinking, perhaps regretfully,

How long in silence have I been  
The cleverest, sweetest, best of men!  
Let me display myself unfurled  
To the profoundly nescient world.

At all events, he displays himself, we will not say unfurled, to the profoundly conscientious degree-dealers who will have none of his money save on this condition. We believe that part of the Ph.D. programme is that after the examination, the candidate should compose a Latin essay. Happily, however, the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb; and as we may suppose the future Ph.D. to be by this time pretty well fatigued with fulfilling the joint functions of examiner and examinee, he is doubtless not sorry, to find that his essay need not be original, and that a page or two copied from GROTIVS or MURETUS will satisfactorily vouch for his knowledge of logic and Latin. Perhaps a thoughtful reader will feel inclined to suggest to these toiling seekers after knowledge that the University of London (to say nothing of Trinity, Dublin) is much closer at hand than "Fatherland;" that it also confers degrees, each at least as respectable as that of Ph.D., does not require residence, and charges less than 40*l.* Why, then, should they not patronise the home institution? This we can only answer by the counter suggestion, that each of these Ph.D.'s is invariably, by some curious dispensation of Nature, of a nervously retiring disposition, such as shuns the parade and pomp of a public examination, or even one conducted through the medium of a second person. We all know how often youths brimming over with knowledge have failed at Oxford and Cambridge simply through their nervousness; and how often fond parents, and, indeed, amiable sons also, have had to deplore that examiners are not always impartial beings. Each would-be Ph. D. knows that he himself is nervous, and fears that he may not meet with an impartial examiner; therefore he prefers to examine himself, and we are happy to say that plucks among Ph.D.'s are much rarer than black swans. Another excellent result of this arrangement is that the Ph.D., fortified no doubt by the recollection of the triumphant manner in which he passed his examination, very often, after thus passing, seems to be completely cured of his nervousness. We say this, for he not uncommonly turns schoolmaster—which a very nervous man scarcely ought to do—and almost always, if we believe himself, makes a most excellent one, which is also curious in a very nervous man. That he generally makes an excellent schoolmaster we cannot doubt; for are not the Ph.D.'s conspicuous among those gentlemen whose "instruction includes all the essentials of a first-rate education"—whose "system of education is virtuously enulative without dread of correction"—who "make amends for lost time, and win the interests of the least willing"—who, in fact, teach every branch of knowledge admirably for (extras included) 20*l.* or so per annum—and who nearly all are fortunate enough to possess wives that might be angels were they not schoolmistresses?

We wish our readers clearly to understand that our remarks do not in any way apply to those commonplace gentlemen who go to Germany *in propria persona*, study there tediously for some years, and are at length dubbed Ph.D.'s, but solely to those much more wonderful specimens of the *genus homo*, who become suddenly learned without

previous study, and who in virtue of their Doctorship of Philosophy are able to teach more things than, we confess, are known to our philosophy, and possibly to that of not a few of our readers.

SINCE THE ARTICLE on the Shakespeare documents which we publish this week was in type, we have received the following letter from a gentleman whose name stands so high in the world of letters that we regret he has not thought it right to make it public. Its perfect coincidence with our own opinion is entirely due to the logic of the case itself; since nothing can be more true than that the writer of this letter and the author of the article never interchanged a word upon the subject in their lives.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—In the last number of the *Athenæum* a paper was published relative to the recent question of the presumed "Shakespeares forgeries," and professing to be a review of Mr. Hamilton's recent pamphlet on this subject. On this paper, with your permission, I propose to make some remarks. Before, however, I do so, I beg leave to say that I shall not enter on an elaborate investigation of this most interesting subject, as any such inquiry would necessarily carry me beyond the fair limits of a single letter. All that I propose is to make such remarks on the existing controversy as might readily be suggested to a by-stander, who has not been an idle or unintelligent looker-on.

To take first the review. In this it will be generally noticed that, while much space is devoted to abusive language little likely to advance the interests of even the *Athenæum*, almost all points of importance are shirked, or are stated in a manner so perplexed as to mislead those even who are best acquainted with the case. Nor, indeed, is this faulty tone unaccompanied with grave blunders. Pretension and ignorance here, as elsewhere, go hand in hand. Thus the writer, with an admirable disregard of consequences, actually confounds the estimable magistrate of the Westminster Police-court with one of the "young gentlemen" who have got up this case against Mr. Collier, and gravely informs his readers that Mr. Arnold is a colleague of Messrs. Hamilton and Maskelyne. Again he asserts that the whole attack is due to some personal enmity against Mr. Collier, which has been long known in "literary society" (we presume that of the Editor of the *Athenæum* and his fellows) to be rampant in Great Russell-street—though he might have known that, so far as the Museum is concerned, the inquiry was purely accidental, and that the book was sent there as a convenient place for its examination, out of deference to the wishes of many who have no connection with it or its officers. Again, the writer avers that difficulties were placed in the way of its examination by Mr. Collier and his friends, though he cannot fail to have known that Mr. Bruce, aye, and the redoubtable Mr. Hepworth Dixon himself, had ample time for its scrutiny while in the Department of Manuscripts, together with other gentlemen who, from their previous Shakespearian writings, had a higher claim to such courtesy than even they—I mean Messrs. Dyce, Staunton, Knight, and Ingleby. If Mr. Collier did not avail himself of the same opportunity, the writer—probably better than any one else—could tell, if he chose, why he did not. This much, at least, is certain, that the Duke of Devonshire, on receiving back the book from the custody of the Department of Manuscripts, sent it at once to his solicitors, with the avowed object that Mr. Collier and his friends might examine it at their leisure, unscathed by the glare of the eyes of these terrible Museum "juveniles." More than this, had the writer of this article been in the least acquainted with his subject, he must have known that the desire to scrutinise this celebrated folio was by no means a novel one. Mr. Charles Knight, so long ago as 1853, expressed a wish (founded on the incredulity of all real Shakespearians as to Mr. Collier's so-called "discoveries"), that the book on which they were asserted to have been founded should be "deposited in the custody of some public body, who would allow access, under proper regulations, for a full and free inspection of its contents."

The writer then proceeds to complain of the *animus* in which he believes these researches have been conducted, and would fain persuade his unlucky readers that a general hostility to Mr. Collier is felt by all the "literary gentlemen" of the Museum. To support this, he trumps up a cock-and-bull story, that for Mr. Collier's services as secretary to a commission which, some eleven years ago, investigated the state of the Museum, his patrons (the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Ellesmere) attempted to force him into some situation on that establishment. Though presuming largely on the gullibility of his readers (as writers of his class generally do presume), it might have struck this sapient writer that, even had this famous scheme been ever entertained, the grievance would have been felt, not by the juniors on the establishment, but by the trustees, whose supposed delinquencies that commission was intended to unfold. To the younger members of the Museum staff it must have been perfectly immaterial whether or not Mr. Collier was joined with them as a colleague. Such an accusation, indeed, is as false as it is childish. But it is also asserted—and, apparently, as an injustice to Mr. Collier—that this accusing pamphlet has been delayed for many months, and that, when it at length was on the point of appearance, some parties interested procured an earlier view of it than the Editor of the *Athenæum*. The writer, be he who he may (yet no one acquainted with the recent perpetrations of this literary journal can long doubt about his identity), knows full well that it is to the *Athenæum*, and to this publication alone, that much of this delay is really due. Our readers may not all be aware that, shortly after the first letters that appeared on the subject of the "Shakespeare forgeries," a distinct announcement was made in the *Athenæum* that the whole question of the character of the writings on the folio of 1632 had been referred to "four eminent Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries," and that for this reason the public judgment ought to be suspended till such time as these gentlemen had made their report. Some, too, of our readers may also be unaware that, when after a time this statement was flatly contradicted in the *CRITIC*, the *Athenæum* thought fit to re-assert the previous statement, and to hold out thereby a sort of promise, which we need not say has never been fulfilled. It is hardly necessary for me to say that no gentleman like Mr. Hamilton could have the slightest wish to prejudice such a case, and that he therefore waited, "against hope," and against the wishes of all his friends, for the possible decision of these antiquarian pundits. Doubtless the *Athenæum* could tell what secret causes prevented this much-wished meeting taking place, and who were the bright geniuses of Somerset House who were so ready to jump into the breach prepared for them by Mr. Collier.

The writer goes on to assert that no proofs are brought of the charges of forgery, relying, doubtless, on the *ipse dixit* argument, too common with that journal. Yet those who will read, can read sufficient statements on this head in Mr. Hamilton's book, urged with much precision of language, and confirmed by scientific investigation. It is well known that many of Mr. Collier's friends admit the modern character of the pencil notes, and the antique dress which has been given to the same notes when written in

ink, either over the pencil ones or beside them. It is simply a question of eye-sight, whether or not the words in ink are superimposed on those in pencil; and chemical analysis has, as the writer is perfectly conscious, confirmed this, and shows likewise, no less certainly, that the seeming ink is a paint, and not a true ink.

On the question of spelling the writer is very great, and evidently believes he has caught Mr. Hamilton on the horns of a dilemma. No wonder, therefore, that he becomes choice in his use of expletives, and is surprised at the "astounding ignorance" displayed by the Museum confederates.

If, however, he will refer to the work he is reviewing, he will perceive that his thunder is wholly wide of its mark. Mr. Hamilton does not say, for instance, that the spelling "body" is never found in old writings, but that when "body" occurs in an ordinary hand of the present day there is no ground whatever for supposing it to be ancient; on the other hand, that "bodie" is a form essentially archaic. This, I presume, no one in the least acquainted with English literature will be hardy enough to deny.

Finally, the writer brings forward two letters which, in his opinion, set the whole question at rest. The first is one from Dr. Wellesley, in which that gentleman speaks of having been in Rodd's shop and of having seen a book, which both the writer and Mr. Collier assume to be the very folio under discussion. With regard to this letter, it is at least remarkable that, though Dr. Wellesley remembers its price, its name, and its general character, he does not recollect the date when he saw it; while the latter portion of the letter leaves the impression on the reader's mind that, after all, Dr. Wellesley's note is hazy and unsatisfactory, and descriptive rather of what he learnt subsequently (when the folio had become famous) than of what he actually recollects as occurring at the time. Indeed, the whole letter makes little enough for Mr. Collier, as Dr. Wellesley's story and Mr. Collier's by no means coincide.

The second letter is from Mr. Lemon, and relates to a State Paper, which Mr. Hamilton and many able palæographers consider to be as spurious as the manuscript notes on the folio of 1632. Mr. Lemon is asked whether this paper was among the State Papers before Mr. Collier was in the habit of consulting these documents. He replies that it was well known to himself and father before that period. So far so good. The public, however, will not, we think, be content with so unqualified a reply; without questioning the accuracy of this gentleman's memory, they will demand some evidence that it is in this respect correct—a requirement the more necessary, as Mr. Lemon is well known as one of Mr. Collier's thick-and-thin supporters. Besides this, it will be at once seen that Mr. Collier's statement of its "recent" discovery in 1831 is incompatible with Mr. Lemon's assertion that it was well known to his father and himself prior to Mr. Collier's admission to the State Paper Office (in 1829).

I have now pointed out a few of the more remarkable defects in the tone and arguments of this *Athenæum* document; and if I do not go on to notice Mr. Collier's own letter in the same periodical, it is that I am unwilling to press too heavily on a man who, by his own letter and his friend's defence, is in far worse plight now than he was a week ago. I will make but one remark on it—that Mr. Collier even now seems little aware that the case he has to deal with is far too serious for banter, or for appeals *ad misericordiam*. Mr. Hamilton may be ill qualified "for the office of a literary detective;" the Manuscript Department may be in error if they have, as Mr. Collier affirms, "entrusted such a cause to such obscure hands;" even Mr. Collier himself may have been, as he urges in this letter, "sometimes employed upon what, if I could, I would have avoided;" but Mr. Collier will excuse me if I say that these and like expressions are wholly beside the question, and that, if he has nought better to urge than such puerilities, he had better resign the pen, even to his indignant supporters.

It will not, assuredly, increase the respect men have for Mr. Collier to find him urging, as a reason why Mr. Parry did not recognise at the Museum Mr. Collier's folio as the one formerly in his possession, "that he (Mr. Parry) may have become confused, and that they (Messrs. Hamilton and Co.) may have passed and repassed the different folios of Shakespeare before his eyes until he did not remember which edition had been his own." Still less are men likely to forget that, though the Court of Queen's Bench in 1856 dismissed his appeal for a criminal information against the writer of "Literary Cookery," Mr. Collier had other legal remedies against this writer, which he might have employed, but has not. If he has for so long allowed judgment to go "by default," he cannot complain that his present appeals fall somewhat dead on the public ear.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

VINDEX.

WHEN MR. DICKENS proposed that the Literary Fund should include within its plan such a club as literary men might resort to, some of the members of the committee retorted that those literary men who wished to join such a body might go to the Athenæum Club. This advice was somewhat analogous to that of the Princess of France who thought that starving people might eat plum cake. Apart from

the fact that the great house in Pall-mall is *not* a literary club, it is one of the most difficult bodies to get into even in that most exclusive quarter. In the first place, a man's name must be upon the list about eight years before he can even become a candidate for election, and when he has attained that happy position, he may chance to find that any credit he may have attained in literature will be as much against him as in his favour. It is well-known that, but for the firmness with which certain members of the club grappled with a clerical opposition, Mr. BUCKLE would have been black-balled; and, within the last few weeks, two instances have occurred in which gentlemen of some distinction in art and letters have been rejected by an enormous number of black balls. It is possible that personal objections may have had something to do with the exclusion in one of these cases; but, in the other, the ostracism proceeded from no other reason than because the candidate is a contributor to a politico-literary journal which has earned for itself, by the causticity of its tone, the name of the *Reviler*. Ought not this circumstance to inspire the reformers of the Literary Fund with fresh zeal to found a literary club—a club in which the lion may, of a verity, lie down with the lamb?

THE READERS of the *Times* of Monday last must have been not a little puzzled at finding three columns and a half of space occupied with a review of Sir JOHN WALSH's recent pamphlet on the Reform Act. Making every allowance for the status of the writer, it is not often that a political brochure is so honoured; but on reading the article all surprise comes to an end, and the key to the whole secret stands plainly apparent. Sir JOHN WALSH threw his fly well, and "the Leviathan of the Press" has risen to it. Need we do more than cut the following extract from the *Times* review?

A review of the political condition of England would have been imperfect without a notice "of the power of the daily press, and of the altered relations which it bears to the Executive and to the House of Commons." And the simple truth is, "Sir John Walsh adds, 'that when we thus in general terms dwell upon the increase in the power of the press, we refer for the most part, either consciously or unconsciously, to the vast ascendancy over public opinion which is exercised by the *Times*.' The relative positions of the press and the House of Commons are, it seems, altogether changed. 'In the beginning of the century the newspapers were the echoes, the subservient dependents, of Parliament. Now it is the *Times* which leads the Government, and the House of Commons which follows. Ministers and Parliaments fear the *Times*, and the *Times* is not the least afraid of either.' It is not the interest or the desire of the conductors of the press to exaggerate their own power and importance, but it cannot be denied that the influence of journalism has increased, and, if Sir John Walsh may be trusted, the advance has been effected by no unworthy means. 'The peculiar feature,' he says, 'of the *Times*—its vital principle, which ushered in its birth, and has animated it ever since—is its proud disclaimer of subservency towards any political parties in Parliament, and its determination to rely on the independent support of the public. It claims to be the interpreter and the organ of the prevailing sentiment of the period, to represent the voice of the intelligent and educated portion of the nation.'

So, then, "the press" means the *Times*, the Fourth Estate, the *Times*. The metropolitan daily and weekly press, the provincial press, are nothing—the *Times* everything. "*L'Etat c'est moi*" was certainly nothing to this.

THE GOOD WISHES that attended the late Master of Harrow into retirement have blossomed and borne fruit, if there be any foundation for the now current report that Dr. VAUGHAN has been nominated by the PREMIER to the vacant See of Rochester. A better appointment, or one more likely to give universal satisfaction, could not be suggested; and it will serve, by placing a really distinguished man into this bishopric, to atone for the strange use of Church patronage which caused it for so many years to be occupied by an amiable but totally undistinguished man, who was raised to the Bench of Bishops when he was thirty years old for no better reason than because he was the grandson of a Duke.

## ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

### THE SHAKESPEARE DOCUMENTS.

An Inquiry into the Genuineness of the Manuscript Corrections of Mr. J. Payne Collier's Annotated *Shakspeare*, Folio, 1632; and of certain *Shaksperian Documents* likewise published by Mr. Collier. By N. E. S. A. HAMILTON. London: R. Bentley. pp. 155. Letter from Mr. Collier in the *Athenæum* of the 18th of February, 1860.

OUR READERS will scarcely need an apology from us for again directing their attention to this subject. Whether these documents are genuine or the reverse has become the most important literary question of the day; and that it should be thoroughly and satisfactorily resolved, is an object to which all who hold the cause of literature dear are bound to give their earnest attention. Since the appearance of our last article on the subject, Mr. COLLIER has thrown aside the cloak of silence wherewith he had chosen to drape himself, and has given his answer to the case against the documents. This answer has appeared in the columns of the *Athenæum*, accompanied by a review of Mr. HAMILTON's volume, the writer of

which takes the same side, indeed the same tone, as Mr. COLLIER, and concludes by declaring that the case against the documents is "a house of cards," which has been utterly dispersed and destroyed by the fierce blast of his argument. It is to an examination of Mr. COLLIER's reply, and of the case presented by the writer in the *Athenæum*, that we purpose to devote our attention.

In the first place, it may be observed, that analysis resolves both these documents into similar elements—first, personal abuse of Mr. HAMILTON and of all who attack either Mr. COLLIER or the documents; secondly, what may be termed sentimental appeals to the feelings, respecting the good name and the honour of Mr. COLLIER, the improbability of his doing such and such things, and so forth; thirdly, facts, statements, and arguments. As it is of these last elements only that an argument should consist, we should have preferred to address ourselves to them alone; but, as the others have become intermixed with them, and as our experience teaches us that there is a class of minds with which they have more weight than the plainest fact, the clearest statement, or the most logical argument, it is impossible for us to pass them by without notice.



The writer in the *Athenæum* opens his case by complaining that this controversy should have proceeded from the British Museum. That "the great national library" should have been mixed up in the matter is spoken of as "a lamentable fact." Why so? What public or private institution so fitted to investigate such a case as the British Museum? It is the temple of English literature, and its officers both should be and are her priests. The national library is confided to their care. They have the materials for deciding all such questions as these. They are selected for their knowledge of books, and in the Manuscript Department for their knowledge of palæography. Does the *Athenæum* mean to say that their functions are to be restricted to dusting the volumes and seeing that they are not stolen from the shelves? If not, is it possible to assign to them a higher or more appropriate duty than an inquiry into the authenticity of documents connected with English literature? In our opinion, they have not only asserted a right, but have fulfilled a duty, in acting as they have done.

It would appear, however, that their zeal against the gentlemen of the British Museum has entirely eaten up the judgment of both Mr. COLLIER and the writer in the *Athenæum* whenever they have occasion to refer to them. They are so much out of patience with them, that whenever they think of them they become fairly bewildered. Upon what other principle are we to account for the following very extraordinary passage in the *Athenæum* article?

Every act in the indictment against Mr. Collier bears the seal, so to say, of a department of the British Museum. The writings date from the British Museum. Mr. Arnold, Mr. Maskelyne, Mr. Hamilton—all the young gentlemen who, in newspapers and magazines, have for eight months past been lifting up their voices against Mr. Collier—are employed in the British Museum.

Mr. ARNOLD will, we imagine, hear with some surprise that he is among the young gentlemen "employed in the British Museum," and he will perceive a few lines further on that the assertion is not an accidental one; for, after the very charitable suggestion that the coincidence of opinion between the Museum gentlemen proceeds from a feeling no more respectable than that which prompts the "rank and file" to swear by their "colonel," Mr. ARNOLD is again referred to as the "brother ensign" of Mr. HAMILTON under "Colonel" Sir F. MADDEN. Is it possible that any one who presumes to give an opinion upon this question should be unaware of the fact that Mr. ARNOLD is the venerable police magistrate? Mr. ARNOLD ought to be pretty well known in the world of letters by this time as a gentleman of considerable attainments, and as a writer whose clear and logical method of statement has helped to unravel more than one literary tangle. He, indeed, is the "young gentleman" whose powerful articles in *Fraser's Magazine* have lately excited such consternation among Mr. COLLIER's friends, and was called to the bar in the year 1829—a period when the writer in the *Athenæum* had not been birched for his first blunder. Mr. MASKELYNE, too, is hardly a man whom we should have classed among the "rank and file." He is, perhaps, rather more of a "young gentleman" than Mr. ARNOLD; but, considering that he is the head of the Mineralogical Department of the Museum, that he distinguished himself and holds office as Professor of Chemistry at the University of Oxford, and that his scientific acquirements have qualified him to hold the onerous appointment of Examiner in Natural Philosophy of the candidates for the Civil Service, we think he fairly deserves promotion into the rank of "Colonel." Who the other "young gentlemen who, in newspapers and magazines, have for eight months past been lifting up their voices against Mr. COLLIER," are, we do not pretend to know, and cannot so much as imagine. We believe that, with the exception of a few brief paragraphs, little has been written on the subject excepting the letters in the *Times*, the articles in *Fraser*, and the articles in the *CRITIC*. The letters in the *Times* came from Mr. HAMILTON and Mr. MASKELYNE; the articles in *Fraser* were written (as we have already stated) by Mr. ARNOLD; as for what has appeared in our own journal, we can only say that, with the exception of a brief note announcing that the folio had been brought to the Museum for the satisfaction of Dr. BODENSTEDT, not one line of all that has appeared in our columns on the subject has proceeded from the pen of any one connected in any manner with the British Museum. That there are among the accomplished gentlemen of the British Museum ("young" as well as old) some who contribute to the *CRITIC*, we are far from being ashamed of owning; nor can the *Athenæum* deny that some of the best articles which appear in its own columns, and some of the choicest pieces of intelligence which it publishes, come from this very "rank and file" of whose literary performances it now affects to speak so slightly: but from the very first moment when this great controversy became known to us, we perceived the impropriety of allowing any one connected with the Museum to direct the part we were to take in it, and we are therefore able to make the statement which we have made.

But the public will very naturally inquire, What has all this to do with the matter? Provided the argument be just and logical, what care we whether its supporters be young or old, in the Museum or out of it? Oh! it matters very much indeed; because, you see, this Museum gang, this "rank and file," has a motive. It has invented these charges against Mr. COLLIER, because "it has been no secret in literary society for the last dozen years that a most violent feeling of hostility to Mr. COLLIER existed in Great Russell-street." So, at least, says the writer in the *Athenæum*. The causes for this "violent feeling" are asserted to be—first, that "Mr. COLLIER has had more than one sharp brush with officers of the British Museum;"

secondly, that he was secretary to the Commission of Inquiry, and volunteered evidence before it; thirdly, that an attempt was made to put Mr. COLLIER at the head of the Museum, which ended in a failure. Talk of imputations—of charges against a veteran in literature—of reckless assertion—what an insinuation have we here! That a body of gentlemen occupying an entire department of the public service have been so influenced by feelings of hostility as to invent, in the most malicious and dastardly manner conceivable, a lie against the good name of Mr. COLLIER! The accusation of the *Athenæum* amounts to precisely this. Having asserted (what we have shown to be untrue) that all the assailants of Mr. COLLIER are Museum men, the writer goes on to declare that the whole series of charges results from a base conspiracy, prompted by the foulest and most dishonourable motives; and this without a tittle of proof or a scrap of foundation beyond the vaguest and most gratuitous assertion. We know not what class of "literary society" this writer may be in the habit of frequenting; but, if he have done justice to the way in which his associates judge their neighbours, they must belong to a class which we had believed died with the suppression of the *Satirist*. The writer in the *Athenæum* totally ignores the fact that up to a very recent period Mr. COLLIER was in friendly intercourse with Sir F. MADDEN, who is now pointed at as the "colonel" of the maligners. Mr. COLLIER himself (when, with an *Et tu Brute* air, he declares that he "looked for rather different treatment" from Sir F. MADDEN) tells us that up to "November last"—meaning, we presume, November, 1858—he was in communication with the Head of the MSS. Department. But both he and the writer in the *Athenæum*, having once made up their minds that there is a motive at the bottom of the business, are determined to accept no other explanation of it. We have heard of an author who went to a reviewer who had handled his book as harshly as deservedly, and, with pathetic simplicity, demanded to know what harm he had ever done him that he should be so cruel. It never occurred to him that his book was the real offence, and that the critic had only performed a duty. Just so, it has never occurred to Mr. COLLIER and the writer in the *Athenæum* that it is possible that the supporters of the charge against the documents are honest persons, who have arrived at a similar conviction independently; that the charge is not an attack upon Mr. COLLIER, but the result of an investigation into matters with which his connection is accidental; and that, if that result point with the finger of testimony towards Mr. COLLIER or any one else, it is a matter of regret to them that the discovery of the truth involves the disgrace of a fellow-creature. This may never have occurred to Mr. COLLIER, or to the writer in the *Athenæum* who casts abroad his groundless charges of fraudulent conspiracy; but it is the sober, plain, unvarnished truth notwithstanding.

We pass over the exceedingly coarse and vulgar attack upon Mr. HAMILTON. We anticipated that it would be made; and, as it can harm no one but its originators, it might be left to answer itself. The crime of youth (so frequently urged against him) he will outlive. From the obscurity (with which Mr. COLLIER charges him) his own abilities will rescue him; if, indeed, the skill and knowledge which he has brought to bear upon this question have not already done so. As for Mr. COLLIER's elegant quotation, and the simile between Mr. HAMILTON and a flea (an allusion, we presume, to that "extinct animal" the *Palex Musei*) we cannot but suppose that even his friends must regret to see him driven to such controversial weapons. The imputation against the authority of Sir FREDERIC MADDEN (made by the writer in the *Athenæum*) is, however, a far more serious matter, and deserves a serious reply. "With certain purchases for the MS. Department in our mind (says the writer), we should most assuredly hesitate to place him high above all his fellows." These "certain purchases" are not specified, and we have no means of guessing what they can be. The only purchase by Sir F. MADDEN that we ever heard impugned was that of the "Florio," with the supposed autograph of SHAKESPEARE. That is a moot point to this day; and, were it otherwise, would hardly weigh against the high and solid reputation of Sir F. MADDEN. It was to his palæographical skill that we are indebted for being saved from the SIMONIDES forgeries, which were exposed by means very analogous to those now employed upon the SHAKESPEARE documents. At that time we heard nothing about the British Museum being turned into "a literary Old Bailey," nor of the cruelty of attacking a scholar. Yet SIMONIDES is a man whose erudition and linguistic knowledge exceeds that of Mr. COLLIER and of his friend in the *Athenæum* conjoined and multiplied many times over. Whilst on the subject of that precedent, it is amusing to notice a very absurd and curious mistake into which Mr. COLLIER has fallen in referring to Mr. MASKELYNE's examination of the folio with a microscope, "bearing (writes Mr. COLLIER) the imposing and scientific name of the *Simonides Uranius*." In his letter to the *Times*, dated July 13th, 1859, Mr. MASKELYNE wrote: "I suggested the use of an instrument which has already done good service in an analogous case (that of the *SIMONIDES' Uranius*)—the microscope." Of course he made this compressed reference to a most notorious and recent case under the idea that every reader would know what was meant; and it is not easy to understand how Mr. COLLIER could entertain a notion that the name of the microscope was *Simonides Uranius*.

Having thus plentifully bespattered Sir F. MADDEN, Mr. HAMILTON, and the "young gentlemen" in the Museum, with his abuse, the writer in the *Athenæum* turns his attention to Mr. HAMILTON's book. In

doing this, he exhibits the most marked reluctance to grapple with the real facts of the case, but toys and dallies with all sorts of things that have nothing whatever to do with it. The book is too dear, for it costs six shillings. Really we should have thought that a matter for the publisher. It is a polemical book, and will only sell in literary circles; and it contains three lithographic fac-similes, which must have cost something considerable. But then it is made up of extracts from journals, and contains only as much original matter as "might occupy two pages of the *Athenæum*." What then? It contains more good logical reasoning and fair statement than in two volumes of such reviews as this. But it is unjust to exclude from the computation of original matter the notes at the foot of the pages from 34 to 55, for they contain no less than 214 original references to the sources whence the "Old Corrector" derived his emendations, and present a mass of information on the subject of great use and interest to the Shakespearian scholar.

We pass over a growl at Mr. Bentley for not having sent an early copy for review, as quite unworthy of notice, and come to an assertion which is perfectly astounding, namely, that "the pledge to substantiate the charges made against the Corrected Folio has been shirked." The charges against the folio amounted, in point of fact, to this: that the notes in the margin were in pencil writing of a distinctly modern character, *underlying* writing, in ink or some other pigment, of an antique character. That was the gravamen of the charge; it is the point of the whole case against the Corrected Folio; and if it stand, there is clear proof of fraud against the Old Corrector. Now the best evidence in support of this point is the folio itself. Mr. HAMILTON could not, of course, put that into his book; but he has done the next best thing to it, he has given a sheet of fac-similes, prepared by the most skilful artist of that kind we have, and which contains fourteen distinct specimens of modern pencil writing and ancient ink. If any one doubts the authenticity of these fac-similes, the folio is still in the possession of the DUKE of DEVONSHIRE's solicitor, and may be examined. In the case then of the Corrected Folio Mr. HAMILTON has clearly redeemed his pledge; for he has given the best evidence that it was possible to give that his assertion about the ancient ink and modern pencil is true. But another value attaches to these fac-similes; they may possibly enable those who examine the pencil writing to identify it with some handwriting with which they may be familiar. If so, the case will be complete.

In referring to the fac-similes, Mr. COLLIER altogether ignores the fact (for fact it most undoubtedly is) that the pencil writing in some instances *underlies* the ink. He says that nobody ever saw them before the folio came into the British Museum—which is true; but then he adds: "There and there only have they originated—I mean, of course, the discovery of them; and Mr. HAMILTON and his friends have displayed wonderful ingenuity in construing what they often admit to be mere specks and points of plumbago into continuous lines, and even into complete words." To this Mr. COLLIER appends a statement that he never introduced one of them, and that the late DUKE of DEVONSHIRE never saw them. Now, if the passage we have quoted have any meaning at all, it is that, if there be any pencil marks, they have been introduced in the British Museum. Well, supposing that probable—that Sir F. MADDEN, Mr. PANIZZI, Mr. BOND, and all the other honourable and accomplished men who are waved off by the writer in the *Athenæum* as "young gentlemen," really are capable of forging these marks for the sake of ruining Mr. COLLIER—can he tell us how they got the pencil *under the writing*?

In answer to Mr. COLLIER's suggestion that Mr. HAMILTON has construed dots into words, we have merely to observe that an examination of the fac-similes, and a comparison of them with the folio, will effectually dispel any idea that there can be any doubt as to the real character of the pencil writing.

In dealing with these fac-similes, the writer in the *Athenæum* boldly pronounces that they are not "faithful to the spirit of the originals:

We have seen (adds the *Athenæum*) these originals, when the folio was shown at the Society of Antiquaries, and more recently, when it was deposited with Sir Frederic Madden; and we reluctantly, but with no fear, pronounce these pretended fac-similes worthless for the one great end to which they have been made—that of assisting readers unacquainted with the manuscript corrections to any true judgment of the relative character of the ink writings and the pencil marks.

When the folio was shown at the Society of Antiquaries the pencil marks were as yet undiscovered, and could not, therefore, have been seen by the writer; and when the Editor of the *Athenæum* attended at the Museum for the purpose of examining it, "more recently," he declared to the official who attended him that he *saw no pencil marks*, although some that were very distinct to other eyes were pointed out to him. The value of this opinion as to the "relative characters of the ink writing and the pencil marks" may therefore be estimated to a fraction.

One of the most extraordinary facts in connection with this part of the case is that, although it was announced eight months ago that the emendations were spurious, and that modern pencil writing was underneath the apparently ancient ink, neither Mr. COLLIER nor any of his friends have attempted to disprove that allegation in any way whatever. There has been plenty of complaint about the cruelty of attacking a veteran Shakespearian, plenty of literary argument as to the judiciousness of the emendations, plenty of vehement assertion that Mr. COLLIER did not make them; but the main fact which is so fatal to their authority, and which proves to demonstration that there

has been a forger somewhere, has been left unimpugned. It is easy for Mr. COLLIER or his friends to bring the folio in evidence to show that what has been alleged is not true; but the only course which they have *not* taken is precisely that one. The writer in the *Athenæum* endeavours, with a cunning that may deceive a few, to throw discredit upon this point indirectly, by proving that "body" is really a more ancient way of spelling than "bodie." There is so much of the *ad captandum* element in this argument, that it is worth while to turn aside for a moment to analyse it.

In his first letter to the *Times*, Mr. HAMILTON refers to the fact that, in some of the emendations of the "Old Corrector," pencil handwriting in a modern character underlies ink in an ancient, and continues:

A remarkable instance occurs in "Richard III." (Fol. 1632, p. 181, col. 2), where the stage direction, "with the body," is written in pencil in a clear modern hand, while over this the ink corrector writes in the antique and smaller character "with the dead bodie," the word "dead" being seemingly inserted to cover over the entire space occupied by the larger pencil writing, and "bodie" instead of "body," to give the requisite appearance of antiquity.

It is difficult to understand how any one can read this passage without perceiving that the strength of the argument lies in the fact that the pencil handwriting is in a modern character. The writer in the *Athenæum*, however, runs away upon the issue suggested by the concluding words of the passage quoted above—"and *bodie* instead of *body*," to give the requisite appearance of antiquity."

The whole purpose of the argument which the *Athenæum* brings forward on this point is to show that the emendation is the genuine work of a corrector living in CHARLES the FIRST's time, because "body" was the mode of spelling at that time, and "bodie" was a corruption which crept in during CHARLES the SECOND's reign. In answer to this we have to observe that there is a fac-simile of this emendation in Mr. HAMILTON's volume, and anybody may judge from that whether it is possible that the word "body" in pencil should be written by a corrector of the seventeenth century. It is obviously and certainly the work of a corrector who has lived or is living in the present century, and all this argument about the superior antiquity of "body" to "bodie" is an attempt to divert attention from the true question at issue. But, in order to leave nothing unexamined, let us see what even this argument is worth. The writer in the *Athenæum* has evidently been at immense pains to collect authorities to prove that "body" preceded "bodie." He has searched the folios and the quartos; he has turned over TYNDALE's, CRANMER's, the Geneva, and the Rheims Bibles; CAXTON's "Gouernayle," CHAUCER's "Tales," GOWER's "Confessio," SPENSER's "Fairy Queen," BACON's "Advancement"—the whole mass of early English literature; and he not only deduces from these sources that "body" was the form of spelling at that time, but that it is a fact so generally known that any candidate for the Civil Service would deserve to be plucked for being unacquainted with it. Even our old and omniscient friend, usually described as "every schoolboy," is beaten out of the field by the assertion that it is "known to boys and girls" that the word was "body" in CHARLES the FIRST's time, and "bodie" in CHARLES the SECOND's. Let us see what all this parade of learning is worth. If our readers will take the advice of the writer in the *Athenæum*, and "turn over the leaves of their old family Bibles"—their TYNDALES and their CRANMERS for instance—or (better still) if they will take down their copies of the first and second folios of SHAKESPEARE and compare them with their quartos (all of which they, of course, possess), they will not be long in arriving at the conclusion that there was no fixed canon for spelling either when CRANMER's Bible was printed (1540), or in SHAKESPEARE's time, more than half a century later. They will find this very word spelt "body," "bodie," "bodye," "boddie," and even in other and more eccentric ways. In the 23rd chapter of Luke, CRANMER's Bible, they will find towards the end of the chapter "begged the body of Jesus;" afterwards "how his body was layed" (this, of course, a misprint); and in the beginning of the 24th chapter, "he found not the body." It may suit the purpose of the writer in the *Athenæum* to assert that the occurrence of "bodie" in the quarto "Hamlet" (1604) is "a printer's fault." He knows very well, or ought to know, that there is scarcely a word in the language which was not then spelt in a variety of ways. The language was not fixed, nor did it become so until some time afterwards. Men did not even spell their names in the same way at all times. It is a question to this day how SHAKESPEARE spelt his. Sir WALTER RALEIGH is computed to have spelt his in fourteen different ways; and the variations in which Sir PHILIP SYDNEY indulged are fabulous in number. If, then, they cared so little about their names, can we wonder that they had no set form for words? With regard to this particular word "body," those who have studied the language profoundly—we know not of "boys and girls"—are probably aware of the fact that the most common way of spelling the word in the times of HENRY the EIGHTH, EDWARD, MARY, ELIZABETH, JAMES, and CHARLES the FIRST, was exactly the same as that which is now adopted and *invariably used*. As the same time, it is clear that "bodie" and other forms were also used in those times; that "bodie" was the almost invariable form during the reign of CHARLES the SECOND; and that "bodie" has long since been discarded for "body," and is never by any chance used now. What is the inference from this? Why, that (all questions as to handwriting apart) "body" may or may not be ancient, but "bodie" *must be*. The consequence of this is, that any



one intending to give a false character of antiquity to an emendation would select "bodie" in preference to "body." We regret that we have been compelled to dwell so long upon a point which is really of no importance to the main argument; but the fault is with those who, by thus running away upon side tracks, endeavour to lure the inquirer from the direct road to the truth. The real question is, whether the pencil writing under the ink be modern or ancient; and when the writer in the *Athenæum* asks, "What becomes of the preposterous induction that the ink writing must be modern because it simulates ancient spelling upon more modern pencil marks?" we reply that, if modern pencil marks be under the ink, it is "preposterous" to suppose that the ink can be ancient.

There is another point as to the use of a word introduced by the writer in the *Athenæum*—that about the use of the word "cheer," in the text of "Coriolanus." Having set up this giant, the writer gravely proceeds to knock it down, as if it were any part of Mr. HAMILTON's case against the corrected folio. It seems incredible that so daring an experiment upon the ignorance or carelessness of readers should be adventured; but the fact is that there is not one word about "cheer" in Mr. HAMILTON's volume. The criticism about "cheer" was started by Dr. INGLEBY in his opusculum, entitled "The Shakespeare Fabrications; or, the MS. Notes of the Perkins Folio." Mr. HAMILTON has nothing to do with it; the "young gentlemen" of the Museum have nothing to do with it. Mr. ARNOLD, indeed (Mr. HAMILTON's "brother ensign," be it remembered), has opposed and exploded it. Yet the writer in the *Athenæum*, after thus reviving the ghost of a defunct criticism, and exorcising it in the most solemn manner, has the face to add: "So passes into air the last vestige of proof yet adduced against the antiquity and genuineness of the Old Corrector."

From the unpleasant task of dissecting this very discreditable polemic, we turn to Mr. COLLIER's own answer to the argument against the authenticity of the corrections. As we have already stated, a large portion of this consists of abuse of Mr. HAMILTON, Sir F. MADDEN, and all others who display "hostility" by differing from Mr. COLLIER in opinion. Another large portion consists of that kind of argument which (for want of a better word) we term sentimental—appeals to sympathy, references to age and past services, allusions to persons that are "dear and dead." We do not wish to appear harsh and unfeeling; but we are bound to avow that these are considerations which ought to have no part in the present inquiry. The law itself will only admit evidence to character in mitigation of the sentence; and, while we have so many facts to deal with as are to be found in this case, there is no need to have recourse to elements which are incapable of being tested by rational processes. Why, if Mr. COLLIER have so good a defence as he appears to believe he has, should we be told that he is old, that he has written much, that if his wife had been alive the insinuation that he is guilty would have killed her? There is an abundance of this kind of pleading—indeed, more than half his letter consists of it. In one place he tells us that it is impossible that he should have been guilty of forgeries, because he never had a study to himself, and his wife and family had constant access to the room in which he wrote. Now, we should never have thought of raising such a question as this; but, as Mr. COLLIER has chosen to raise it, let us see what it is worth. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that Mr. COLLIER was at work upon the Corrected Folio with pencil and Indian ink (for that is the insinuation which this statement is intended to rebut), would his wife or his children be likely to inquire what he was about? He is always at work upon books and papers of some sort, and seeing him writing upon an old book would not be likely to arouse their suspicions. But, a very few lines before, he says: "For many years I seldom went to bed until other people were rising." If he sat up all night, there was little need of private study or of "turning the key of the door to prevent intrusion." We regret that we have been compelled to take this line of argument, but the fault is entirely with Mr. COLLIER. As he has chosen to assert that his mode of life rendered those things impossible, we are bound to take the statement and ascertain what it is worth.

Mr. COLLIER has, however, other than sentimental evidence in favour of his corrected folio. First and foremost he has a letter from the Rev. Dr. WELLESLEY, the Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford, and Rector of Woodmancote. Upon this letter very great stress is laid: it is quoted at full length both by Mr. COLLIER and the writer in the *Athenæum*. It is supposed to contain an unanswerable refutation to the suggestion that the "corrections" were not in the folio when Mr. COLLIER purchased it of Mr. RODD. Here is the letter:

Woodmancote Rectory, Hurstperpoint, August 13, 1859.

SIR,—Although I do not recollect the precise date, I remember some years ago being in the shop of Thomas Rodd on one occasion, when a case of books from the country had just been opened. One of those books was an imperfect folio Shakespeare, with an abundance of MS. notes in the margins. He observed to me that it was of little value to collectors as a copy, and that the price was thirty shillings. I should have taken it myself; but, as he stated that he had put it by for another customer, I did not continue to examine it, nor did I think any more about it, until I heard afterwards that it had been found to possess great literary curiosity and value. In all probability Mr. Rodd named you to me; but, whether he or others did so, the affair was generally spoken of at the time, and I never heard it doubted that you had become the possessor of the book.—I am Sir, your faithful and obedient servant,  
H. WELLESLEY.

To J. P. Collier, Esq.

This is the document upon which so much is thought to depend, and as to which the writer in the *Athenæum* observes that its "turning up" is "almost romantic." Mr. COLLIER also apprehends that "the

above note will at once put an end to the discreditable insinuations," &c. But what does Dr. WELLESLEY's note amount to? Dr. WELLESLEY is an old man (he took his B.A. degree forty-four years since), and he is writing of a transaction which occurred eleven years ago. He merely says that some time or other (he knows not when) he saw a copy of a folio (he knows not which) in Mr. RODD's shop, and that it had notes on the margins. Really, this is all the direct evidence which the letter contains. He adds, indeed, that "in all probability" Mr. RODD named Mr. COLLIER as the purchaser of the volume, but gives no hint of the grounds for such a probability. Dr. WELLESLEY indeed adds, that he "never heard it doubted" that Mr. COLLIER had become the possessor of the book, and he also states that "the affair was generally spoken of at the time." At what time? At the time of the purchase—when the volume appeared in 1852—or at the present time? We cannot even guess. But what is quite certain is, that Dr. WELLESLEY's account differs so much from Mr. COLLIER's published narration of the circumstances attendant upon the purchase, that they cannot both be true. Dr. WELLESLEY says that when he saw the copy in Mr. RODD's possession it was laid by for a purchaser. Mr. COLLIER, on the other hand, states in the preface to his volume of 1852 that he saw the parcel opened in which the folio copy came up from the country, that he bought it, that he "paid money for it at the time," and he then adds, "when I took it home." He now says—having received Dr. WELLESLEY's letter—that he "left the volume to be sent home," which is an account of the transaction that very conveniently fits the terms of Dr. WELLESLEY's letter. What does Mr. COLLIER mean by this? In his preface written in 1852, when the circumstances of the purchase were fresh in his memory, he writes, "when I took it home;" now, it appears, he left it "to be sent home." One of these assertions must be inaccurate. But the most extraordinary circumstance connected with this is that, although Mr. COLLIER received this letter in August last, no means have been taken to obtain from Dr. WELLESLEY an identification of the volume. If he examined the book in Rodd's shop to such effect that he found marginal notes in it, surely he could now pronounce whether the Corrected Folio is that which he examined. Mr. COLLIER bought the book without examining it; for he has expressly declared that he did not become aware of the presence of a single note until two years had elapsed. He tells us that he bought the copy in the hope that it would supply two leaves that were missing from another and a better copy of the same edition in his possession. Of course, when he bought the book he looked to see if the required leaves were contained in it; yet, though that process must have necessitated the turning over of many pages, he did not see any of the "thousands of notes and emendations" with which the margins are now covered. Dr. WELLESLEY declares that in the volume which he examined there was "an abundance of MS. notes in the margins." Really, we must confess that we are not astonished at Mr. COLLIER's expectation that this evidence would prove "highly unsatisfactory;" but we cannot agree with the writer in the *Athenæum*, who pronounces that it "disperses and destroys for ever" the case against Mr. COLLIER.

After giving Dr. WELLESLEY's letter, Mr. COLLIER repeats his previous statement respecting Mr. PARRY's identification of the volume. Upon this point, we can only observe that Mr. PARRY has specifically and categorically denied every assertion which Mr. COLLIER has made, and that there is no reason for supposing that either his veracity or his memory are not as much to be relied upon as Mr. COLLIER's. Referring to Mr. PARRY's statement that he never saw the Corrected Folio before it was shown to him in the Museum, Mr. COLLIER suggests that "when he went to the British Museum and saw Sir F. MADDEN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. MASKELYNE, and others, he may have become confused, and they may have passed and repassed the different folios of SHAKESPEARE before his eyes, until he did not remember which edition had been his own." This picture of the British Museum officials parodying "the three-card trick" and juggling an old gentleman out of his wits by means of folio Shakespeares is amusing enough; but, unfortunately for its probability, Mr. PARRY is in no doubt as to which of the copies he there saw had been his; he simply and absolutely denies that he ever owned any one of them, or ever saw the Corrected Folio before.

One point more remains to be noticed in Mr. COLLIER's defence of the Corrected Folio. After declaring that he is not surprised that the British Museum authorities have not given any opinion upon the literary value of the emendations, he adds: "On this point, therefore, I may confidently refer them to the Rev. A. DYCE!" Why, Mr. DYCE has denounced the majority of these emendations in the strongest possible terms, and still continues to denounce them. Surely, this reference to him is, at best, but a very sorry joke.

This, however, is not the only occasion upon which Mr. COLLIER has made a very unwarrantable use of Mr. DYCE's name in his letter. Referring to the ELLESMERE documents, and to the fac-similes which he had caused to be taken of them, he says:

I sent copies of all the fac-similes to the Rev. A. Dyce and to Mr. Halliwell, but only of "the H. S. Letter" in the first instance. The Rev. A. Dyce in return sent me a note containing these words: "The fac-simile has certainly removed from my mind all doubts about the genuineness of the letter." He, therefore, did not consider it a "Bridgewater House Shakespeare Forgery."

Now a year has scarcely elapsed since the Rev. Mr. DYCE published a volume entitled "Strictures on Mr. Collier's New Edition

of Shakespeare, 1858," in the preface to which the author (to whom Mr. COLLIER so readily refers for evidence to character) charges him with "such artful misrepresentation as was never before practised, except by the most unprincipled hirelings of the press." In this volume, Mr. DYCE complains of Mr. COLLIER that he has misused a private letter by bringing it as evidence of opinion which the writer had seen occasion to change—a proceeding which Mr. DYCE properly characterises as "most unjustifiable." Here is a precisely similar case. When Mr. DYCE saw the fac-simile he wrote the note which Mr. COLLIER quotes; but when he saw the original, and examined into the matter, he arrived at an opinion directly antagonistic to the genuineness of the document. This retraction of opinion is known; and Mr. COLLIER, therefore, has no right to quote Mr. DYCE's letter as evidence of his opinion as to "the H. S. Letter." Mr. HALLIWELL, whose name is also used, published his opinion of that document as far back as 1853, in unmistakable terms. Referring to this and to the ELLESMERE paper, detailing the value of the shares held by SHAKESPEARE and others in the Blackfriars Theatre, Mr. HALLIWELL says: "Although the caligraphy is of a highly skilful character, and, judging solely from a fac-simile of the letter, I should certainly have accepted it as genuine, yet an examination of the original leads to a different judgment, the paper and ink not appearing to belong to so early a date. It is a suspicious circumstance that both these documents are written in an unusually large character on folio leaves of paper, by the same hand, and are evidently not contemporaneous copies." It is very extraordinary that here Mr. HALLIWELL not only reverses the decision which he arrived at after seeing the fac-simile, but makes the same discovery which Mr. HAMILTON subsequently arrived at, that these doubtful documents are in the same handwriting. Will it be believed that after this Mr. COLLIER has the assurance to quote Mr. HALLIWELL's "Life of Shakespeare" (1848) in support of "the H. S. Letter," and then to add, with an air of injured innocence: "Yet this is one of the documents now 'denounced' as spurious"?

The multiplicity of branches into which this important question is divided renders it impossible that we should dispose of them all without exhausting our space. As it is, we have analysed Mr. COLLIER's defence, both by himself and by proxy, as regards the motives of his assailants, the authenticity of the corrected folio and of "the H. S. Letter." We reserve the other documents (including the Ellesmere and Dulwich Papers, and the Petition of the Players), and we propose to deal with them in our next impression.

### HISTORY.

*The Popes and the Jesuits of the present Century.* By Dr. E. H. MICHELSON. London: Darton and Co. 1860. 12mo. pp. 322.

IF THE DOCTRINE OF THE INACCESSIBILITY OF TRUTH—*veritas in puteo*—holds good anywhere, it is in questions relating to polemical theology. We need not expect from any book, as a book, to ascertain the correct history and true bearings of any religious party; for if the writer is a disciple, he is blind to its faults; if he is an enemy, he calumniates. And since a philosophical indifference to one side or the other is not a desirable state of mind, and is rarely found, all we can do is to be content with some degree of probability, to look more at facts than at reasonings, and to accustom ourselves to love truth for its own sake. In reading Dr. Michelson's volume we are first struck with the dark colours in which he paints the Popes and the Jesuits, unrelieved by any brighter hues; and we next observe that he cites no authorities. This is perplexing; for when any class of men are unfavourably represented we naturally look for evidence. It is not enough that a bad name is given to a dog for a person, of any kindness, to hang him. The writer of this volume may be entirely correct in all he advances; but what we look for in vain is that documentary evidence, without which history of any kind becomes the mere subjective opinions of an individual. So far truth is certainly not helped out of the well by Dr. Michelson's labours.

To understand the history of any sect or party, we must place ourselves in the point which itself occupies, and reason from within as well as from without. Great religious movements never take place without the influence of an inward fire, a power of enthusiasm somewhere; and this measure of nature and of life will often be found to explain their anomalies, and give some degree of respectability to actions which appear in themselves knavish or fanatical. To attempt to account for the persistent labours of the Jesuits by making them either idiots or cunning impostors is absurd. We do not say that Dr. Michelson does this, but he certainly ignores any high feeling, any religious sincerity, or any exalted aim in those whose deeds he chronicles. We are not apologists for Jesuitry, we do not like the body or its members, and we have no doubt that they have done positive harm. But their motives need not be presumed to be nefarious. There was some true nobility of feeling in Saul of Tarsus when he persecuted the Church, for he declares that he thought he did God service; and in the same way, we have no doubt, the followers of Ignatius Loyola have often hearts better than their heads, and motives more worthy than their actions indicate.

The volume before us contains eighteen chapters and an introduction. The latter gives a summary view of the origin of the Jesuits and the constitution of the order. The *Society of Jesus* is the name of a society which "without church functions and prelatures" quickly acquired a prominent position in history by its ambitious views and aspirations, to

which there is no parallel in ecclesiastical history. The least part of that notorious eminence, says our author, is due to the founder of the society, Ignatius Loyola, who owes his reputation more to the worldly wisdom and power of his successors than to his own. But this is scarcely a sufficient statement of the facts of the case. *Ex nihil nihil fit*; and a great tree could hardly spring up from an imperfect seed. The real state of the matter is, that the *times* of Loyola made the man, and that under a somewhat simple exterior he did possess real wisdom. The danger to the Catholic Church from the hosts of sects produced by the Reformation was a sore grief and real trouble of heart to her sincere members, and this love for Jerusalem, this praying for her peace (however wrongly), was the rich soil out of which the Society of Jesus grew. Every effect must have a sufficient cause, and the mighty energy wielded by the Jesuits indicates plainly, to a mind imbued with any measure of philosophy, that their origin was not marked by imbecility. Dr. Michelson confesses that great things indeed have been done by the Jesuits. Francis Xavier and his assistants, he says, converted to Christianity within ten years, from 1541 to 1551, hundred of thousands of heathens in Goa, Travancore, Cochin China, Malacca, and even in Japan, Brazil, and Paraguay, where the Jesuit missionaries afterwards brought about the subjugation of the aborigines, amongst whom they had previously introduced the light of civilisation and education. And further, such was their power in Europe, that in a few years all traces of the effects of the Reformation were soon lost and annihilated in its Catholic states. This is very wonderful; but the perpetuation and continued influence of the society to this day, notwithstanding the opposition and persecution it has met with, is still more so. Dr. Michelson says that "the fable of the Hydra in the ancient mythology has become recast into a historical fact in modern times, under a different name, 'the Order of Jesus.' This many-headed monster of Papal usurpation had in process of time become so intergrown with the spirit of Ultramontane Catholicism, that neither the hatred of the Cabinets nor even the Bull issued by Pope Clemens XIV., by which the order was solemnly and formally dissolved, had the effect of annihilating its existence in the true sense of the term." So indeed it appears from this volume, which exhibits a power found more or less in every country in Christendom at the present moment, devoted to the interests of the Church of Rome. Such a phenomenon deserves and requires to be examined into and treated with a deeper spirit of philosophic inquiry than Dr. Michelson has given to the subject.

The sketch which we here find of modern Jesuitism is very interesting, and it only requires documentary confirmation to be really important. The history of the Jesuits is given since the dissolution of their order in 1773. At the French Revolution we find them in Britain, where Thomas Weld, father of Cardinal Weld, farmed out to them a magnificent mansion called Stonyhurst, with considerable lands attached to it, near Whalley Abbey, in Lancashire; Dr. Michelson says near Blackburn, but, while it is not far from the boundaries of that extensive parish, it is nearer to Whalley. The rent demanded by the zealous Papist, Weld, was merely nominal; and, at his death, he gave the Jesuits the fee simple. The mansion was converted into a college, after the model of the Jesuit institutions abroad, and they were so liberally supported by the wealthy Roman Catholics of England, that they soon built a second college, called Kensington House, near the palace of that name. Stonyhurst became afterwards the nursery and model of all other similar establishments in England; but Kensington House existed but for a short period. It had been mostly frequented by the sons of French emigrants of rank, and was under the superintendence of the Abbé Broglie, son of the Marshal of that name. The members of the college, moved by a feeling of nationality, refused to acknowledge as their head a Mr. Stone, the Rector of Stonyhurst and Provincial of the "Fathers of Faith" in Great Britain, and he, in return, refused them funds to support their establishment, which accordingly fell into decay, and was dissolved.

There is a short chapter on the Jesuits in Great Britain, from which we glean the following facts. Under the protection of the liberal constitution of our country the order found itself, at the peace of 1814, in very prosperous circumstances, and well prepared to take advantage of its restoration by Pius VII. Dr. Michelson calls this the *restitution* of Jesuitism, and we beg to protest against such a word. At that time, in addition to Stonyhurst, the English fathers had about thirty establishments of greater or less magnitude; and in the forty years which have since elapsed, and more especially since the passing of the Emancipation Bill, the order has made such rapid progress here, that it now possesses three times as many institutions, at Canterbury, Liverpool, Bristol, Dublin, and many other places, though they do not all bear the sign of St. Ignatius. The English Government did not, however, contemplate the spread of the Jesuits with favour, and the fact stood much in the way of Roman Catholic Emancipation; and even in that Bill clauses were enacted tending to check their further progress. The Legislature, however, says our author, "in framing the law, showed how little they knew of the spirit of the order, or the many resources which the sly sons of Loyola are in possession of which enable them to circumvent such and similar enactments." In spite of the law, they continued the practice which they had adopted since their first settlement here. They initiated new members secretly, without any public ceremonies. After the expiration of the term of probation, the novice made his vows before the Father of the institution, and received ordination from him in a small oratory or chapel to which no stranger



had access. In this way they now act, and their numbers may vastly increase without the registers demanded by Act of Parliament. The British members are only known to the superiors of the order, so well do the fathers know how to keep the secret inviolate. And then the strict observance of the letter of the law which prevails in our courts of justice renders legal conviction difficult, and helps to envelop the machinations of the Jesuits in mystical darkness. The immense progress which Roman Catholicism (Dr. Michelson improperly calls it Catholicism) is making here at present is no doubt owing to the activity of the Jesuits. This is the account given by the writer of this volume, and it supplies an instance of statements in which we look for some authority. It is natural to ask how it is, if such secrecy is observed, that Dr. Michelson is so well aware of the fact. Ireland is only just alluded to, but there is a strong spirit of partisanship in the remarks which are made. "In Ireland Jesuitism stalks abroad almost unmasked; and it has become, with its daylight assassinations and wholesale murders, almost a disgrace to civilised nations." Is it correct to attribute these murders to the Jesuits? It is then said that "even England suffers under the infliction of more than one establishment of this moral pest. And what is the result? Rome triumphs over England's tendency to Popery, and hails Puseyism as her best ally!" "Over" is meant, we presume, for "by means of." But we much doubt the fact stated about Puseyism. We are much mistaken if an ultra-Protestantism is not really more promotive of Roman interests than all other *isms* put together. At all events, such an indication of partisanship does not impress us favourably with the writer's impartiality.

Much more space is given to the other countries in Europe, and the designs of the Jesuits are exhibited in very dark colours indeed. Thus, in Austria, they are said to employ servants in families as spies; and darker hints are given about the immorality of the fathers themselves. Such things may be true—doubtless they are so in some cases—but we want *proof*. In the suburbs of Vienna is an establishment to which the Jesuits give the name of *Penitentiary*, and it became the residence of gay women and prostitutes, whom they proposed to reclaim to society. Now, knowing what we do of the zeal with which these men seek to advance their religion, we have little doubt that they do really try to reform the immoral, *as a rule*; but Dr. Michelson *insinuates* the contrary in a manner which appears to us very reprehensible. He says: "Vienna was then notorious for debauchery, &c., and it is no wonder that such an institution found praise, &c." "But," says the writer, "whether the pious fathers were just the men to effect the object, is a different question. It is true that a certain Countess D— became president of this Magdalen establishment, but her own previous life was anything but regular and virtuous. It is, at all events, beyond all doubt that no perceptible reform became obvious in the life of the fair sex, and more especially of the servants and nursery-maids of Vienna, ever since the paters had been entrusted with the task." Now these are not manly innuendoes. They sound more like Exeter Hall oratory than historical disquisitions, and they violate all our notions of fair play. If it is known and can be proved that the Jesuits corrupt society in this manner, then, in God's name, let them be exposed and driven from among us; but assertion is not proof.

The title-page of this volume puts the Popes before the Jesuits, as though much of it was to be devoted to them. But, excepting incidental allusions to them as affecting the Jesuits, there are only twelve pages at the end devoted to them. The title therefore misleads: the slightest possible outline of the history of the Popes since 1814 is given; and of Pío Nono all we learn is that he was elected in 1846, as a man of liberal opinions in whom the people reposed some confidence. "At first, indeed, he did all he could to justify their expectations. But the history of his reign and the events composing it are as yet far from being developed, and they belong to a new era, fraught with changes and modifications in the Church and State of Rome."

We have furnished, we hope, a fair account of Dr. Michelson's book. It is too superficial to be of historical value, and too evidently one-sided to please a fair and candid reader. We may close with a short extract on the Jesuits in Belgium, to which we were drawn by the running heading, "Influence upon the fair sex."

In Belgium the Loyolites are not only confessors, but also the confidants of all family troubles and secrets. Woe to the man with whom the Jesuits are displeased; he may say farewell for ever to domestic peace and comfort. Neither is their dominion less powerful over the daughters of the unhappy mothers. They allure the young girls, under prospects of rich marriages, into all sorts of pious societies, which stand under the patronage of some favourite Jesuit saints. Their influence is, in short, so unlimited over the female sex in Belgium, that the husbands never dare to oppose the private conferences held between their wives and the paters. The conferences consist in the woman retiring for a few days to the convent, where she practises pious exercises in the presence of the fathers, who provide her besides with devout rules for her conduct at home. Into these retreats only married women are admitted, a class of the fair sex whose intercourse is particularly coveted by the disciples of Ignatius.

*The Gem of Thorney Island; or, Historical Associations connected with Westminster Abbey.* By the Rev. JAMES RIDGWAY, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford; Vice-Principal of the North London Collegiate School. London: Bell and Daldy. 1860. pp. 232.

FROM SEBERT, King of the East Saxons, to Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland—from the burial of Edward the Confessor to the funeral of Lord Macaulay—from the time when the site of the noble fane was a marshy jungle, to these days when the

greatest architectural symbols of England's Church and State tower aloft from the once-desolate Thorney Island, what a history is that of Westminster Abbey! It is only a portion of it that Mr. Ridgway has attempted to treat; for his narrative stops with the era of desecration, when the soldiers of the Commonwealth pawned the pipes of the great organ for pots of ale, and made a dinner and supper table of the altar. But, even as it is, we must congratulate the writer on the large amount of information which he has compressed into his slender volume, one well worthy of being held up as an exemplar in this age of book-making. The stage, indeed, is almost too small for the quantity of action and incident, the number of actors and figures, crowded into its narrow dimensions. But Mr. Ridgway has erred on the safe side, and his style, always animated and often picturesque, keeps the mind from being wearied by the multiplicity of objects and personages presented to it. We see, too, with pleasure, that his references are ample and exact, and that the *ipsissima verba* of his antique authorities are often quoted—a plan which gives so much life and reality to a narrative, that authors, if they only knew its literary advantages, would, we are certain, pursue it more frequently. The tone and spirit are those of a student who regards the past with due recognition of its vanished grandeurs and sanctities, but without anything like superstitious veneration. The substance of the volume was delivered in the form of lectures to a parochial institution, a circumstance which has contributed to give it the popular character too often wanting in works on such subjects. Mr. Ridgway promises a continuation of his work. We hope that his other duties will allow him to fulfil his intention. He has just the gifts and accomplishments requisite for the completion of a book on Westminster Abbey which would range with Stanley's excellent and interesting *Memorials of Canterbury*.

The story opens with the planting of a small colony of monks, by St. Augustine, in what even the old charter calls "a terrible place"—*locus terribilis*—the very terrors of which, however, seemed to promise security to its occupants, while the near Thames supplied them with fish for their simple meals. Three centuries pass, and the rising monastic colony is destroyed by the Danes, and Thorney Island is restored to its pristine desolation and loneliness. Another century, and, at the command of the Pope, Edward the Confessor builds a monastery and church on Thorney Island, on the model of the structures he had become familiar with in Normandy. Scarcely has the splendid ceremonial of consecration been completed, when the pious King finds a tomb in the newly-raised fane. Then comes the Norman rule, and under Henry II. Westminster Abbey first takes rank among the most eminent of ecclesiastical structures. Edward the Confessor is canonised, and his remains translated with religious pomp to the new shrine, whither the gifts of the faithful flow for centuries. Sixty years later, and Henry III. issues circular letters to his nobles and prelates commanding their attendance at the feast of the Confessor, in the temple which he himself (not always, it must be avowed, by the most legitimate means) had partly rebuilt, partly enlarged, and wholly beautified. Early in the morning of St. Edward's Day (October 13, 1247), vast numbers of priests and laity issue in procession from St. Paul's, with choristers and blazing tapers and gold and silver crosses. Behind them march the whole clergy of London in their most dignified attire, and among them the King himself, on foot, and in a humble dress, but bearing in his hands high above his head a costly vase of pure crystal, containing some of the blood which flowed from the Saviour as he hung upon the cross. We quote from a description of the progress of the procession a passage characteristic of Mr. Ridgway's style, and giving a good view of thirteenth-century London:

Slowly they move down Ludgate-hill, and crossing at its foot the wooden bridge over the river Fleet, emerge into the open country, ascending the hill by the church of St. Bride, and passing the few scattered mansions (or inns, as they were then called), the town residences of the bishops and nobility, when in attendance on their duties in Parliament or at the Court. Now they pass the Convent of the White Friars or Carmelites at the corner of Water Lane (names not wholly passed from our memory even now), where doubtless the members of this new community would do homage to the holy relic and join the procession. Now they arrive at Clifford's Inn, the stately edifice belonging to the Earl of Richmond, and afterwards his residence. At the corner of Chancery (Chancery) Lane they are met by the converted Jews, who were comfortably maintained in great numbers, at the King's expense, in a hospital which he had built for them, better known to us, since Edward the Third's time, as the Rolls' Court. At this point, too, the proud and haughty Templars swell the cortège with their numbers, as they issue from their wealthy palace, and take their place among the nobles, sadly changed from the poverty depicted on their corporate seal, which represented one horse as forced to serve for two riders at once. But now, this glittering array of king, nobles, clergy, and citizens have reached the country suburbs, and as the road becomes rugged and uneven the enthusiastic monarch grasps his sacred treasure with firmer hands, and keeps his eyes more intently fixed on the crystal vase. Passing by the Holy Well, with its green sward and miraculous waters, the rural churches of St. Clement and St. Dunstan,—the one recalling the savage times of Danish slaughters, the other, of Saxon ascendancy, the legends of its patron, of Edgar and his murdered queen—they leave the Savoy Palace to the left—then the Queen's private residence, but a century later (1357) made more illustrious by receiving for its inmate King John of France, when led prisoner to London by the Black Prince after the battle of Poitiers. Leaving on the right the little lane leading up to St. Martin's Church, and to the still more rustic church of St. Giles—at which, in later times, the traitors about to be hung at Tyburn were offered their last refreshment,—to the left of Bethlehem Hospital (better known as Bedlam), the stately pageant turns the corner (where now stands the grim mansion of the Duke of Northumberland). As they come in sight of the Abbey, a company of clergy—headed by the Bishops of London (Fulco Basset), Norwich, and many others, in mitres and chasubles, with croziers in their hands, and the

Abbot of Westminster in full pontificals, followed by the monks of the whole community (more than one hundred in number) vested in white, bearing banners and tapers, meet the royal procession at the gates of the Episcopal Palace of Durham (at that time the residence of Henry's bitter enemy the Earl of Leicester, and where at one time he was himself imprisoned). The two bodies united burst forth in one triumphant song of holy exultation, mingling their joyous psalms with tears of gladness. On the wide open road from the spot where five and forty years later Charing-cross was erected in memory of Henry's daughter-in-law, they pass the solitary residence of the Bishop of Norwich (now Whitehall); and the priceless blessing—the glory of England—is conveyed in triumph to the royal abbey.

Twenty-two years more of the feeble Henry's long reign, and he had the satisfaction of witnessing the second translation of the Confessor's bones to their famous shrine in the new building. Mr. Ridgway calculates that even the incomplete edifice left by Henry must have cost him a quarter of a million sterling, an enormous sum in those days. If the value of the various monuments erected in the Confessor's Chapel, and of the offerings made to the shrine and altars, be estimated, the total amount expended on the building would appear something fabulous. Nor, even from a modern point of view, was it all mere loss. Mr. Ridgway has some sensible remarks on this subject:

We must not, however, view all these oblations with the eyes of the nineteenth century, and at once condemn them as the follies of unenlightened fanatics. We must remember that, except in churches, there were no public collections of works of art; there were no museums for the preservation of curious specimens, or relics of antiquity. The Church was the treasury of the State; it was the bank of our merchants, and of private individuals. Under the shadow of its sanctuary alone was there any guarantee of security for those valuables, which otherwise might become the prey of a riotous mob, or the armies in a civil war. Besides, all that feeling which now prompts us to make collections of antiquities, specimens of art and manufacture, whether national or private, found a vent only in enriching the shrine of a favourite saint. Our nobles were roving in taste, and military by profession. They felt no desire to accumulate statuary, or galleries of paintings, in their fortified castles, built rather for protection than comfort; and, as there was then no British Museum or National Gallery, if any such objects of vertu fell in their way, they presented them to some monastery to adorn the church. This custom soon excited rivalry, and one vied with another in the honour of contributing to some renowned sanctuary a more costly or exquisite specimen of workmanship, or antique relic, than his predecessors. Though we may regard our ancestors as fanatical or wasteful, yet it was a natural taste of the age, displayed under a somewhat different form from our own (though closely resembling it); and to it we are greatly indebted for the preservation of many articles, whose possession we now value most highly. We may even question whether there was not more real refinement, and less selfishness, in offering what was costly and inestimable to God, than in treasuring it up in one's own house, or flattering our national pride. But it is not necessary to draw a contrast between the two: the actions of childhood seem foolish to those of mature age, and nations have their infancy as well as men. But, in warlike times and days of lawless anarchy, it opened a field for the development of that taste, which has since expanded in other directions. For instance, the lavish expenditure of money by Henry III. on the Confessor's shrine was a positive boon to the workmen and artists of the country, and fostered a talent which otherwise might have become extinct. The most distinguished architects, sculptors, and painters of Europe, the best artificers of England, were engaged upon it and the Abbey for no less than eighty-seven years. Thus it stimulated the talents and exertions of our scientific men, just as the new palace at Westminster has afforded a similar opening in our own times.

The years roll on, and the Confessor becomes more and more the object of the veneration and lavish generosity of the people. Edward the First's noble-minded Queen Eleanor follows her father-in-law, Henry III., to a tomb in the Confessor's Chapel, where, in "cold rough stone," is all that marks the resting-place of the first and mighty Edward. Edward III. is buried close to his Philippa, and soon comes the splendid coronation of the second Richard, spiritedly described by Mr. Ridgway. Let us hasten on to the penitential visit of Henry IV., on the 20th of March, 1409, to the shrine of the Confessor; and Mr. Ridgway's resuscitation of an antique scene.

Our eyes can see the sacred building but dimly through films of smoke and coatings of dust, mangled here and barbarised there, and can but conjecture mistily of its former grandeur. But to the royal penitent, Henry Bolingbroke, as he entered its western portals, it shone forth in all the refulgent magnificence of the most splendid church in Europe. On either side were its light majestic pillars of Caen stone, banded and filleted with brass, surmounted by elegant arches tapering towards heaven, and crowned by its gilded roof; the windows were gaily decorated with tracery and filled with gorgeous stained glass, figured with saints and holy legends, diapering the mosaic pavement with every hue, as the painted light streamed through upon the floor. Far as the eye could reach blazed forth the holy altar, elevated on its massive flight of steps, covered with its richest vestments, and lighted with innumerable tapers, gleaming on the gold and silver candlesticks, and reflected from the golden vessels that were displayed upon and behind it. But high above the altar, and towering over the tops of the candles and the jewelled crucifix between them, and above the golden embroidery of the silken tapestry, shone forth the shrine of its great founder—"the luminary," St. Edward—his coffin, plated with gold, dazzling to the eyes; its solid pedestal glittering with gems, and illuminated with every coloured stone that nature had supplied, and emblazoned with every richest ornament that art could devise. There stood the centre of attraction, the holy relic which kings, nobles, and peasants revered with feelings of most fervent adoration. And above the whole, high under the roof, were the beautiful lancet windows filled with rich glass representing various scenes in the Confessor's life, his patron—St. John the Evangelist—and the figure of St. Peter.

Henry IV. rests not at Westminster, unlike his son, the victor of Agincourt, a great patron of the Abbey. Another Henry, the seventh of the name, builds his magnificent chapel, and then the glory and eminence of Westminster are eclipsed. The eighth Henry turned out the monks to starve, just when their establishment had reached its zenith, when its rental was double that of any other abbey in the kingdom, "equal to about 20,000*l.* according to the value of our present money." Still the shrine of the Confessor was to a certain extent respected by the spoilers, as the repository of the ashes of an English prince. "They plundered rather than defaced it." But a

few pages more are given by Mr. Ridgway to its subsequent history—its narrow escape from destruction under the Protector Somerset; its partial restoration under Mary; forward to its desecration by Harry Martin and the soldiers of the Commonwealth. We learn with interest that at the present day the shrine of the Confessor is viewed with peculiar regard by Roman Catholics. "While these pages have been in the press, the author has seen even casual visitors kneeling in prayer at the Confessor's shrine; and, on the annual recurrence of St. Edward's Day, it appears that the authorities of the Abbey are obliged to close the chapel, and screen the tomb from observation by curtains, to exclude the numerous Roman Catholics, who would otherwise assemble to worship there;" a curious and striking fact. A portion of Mr. Ridgway's concluding remarks are worth quotation. The shrine of Thomas A'Beckett has been destroyed. St. Cuthbert, St. Edmund, and St. Alban, have scarcely a memorial left.

The only shrine that has survived every shock of reformation, rebellion, and revolution, as well as the depredations of the covetous spoiler or the lover of antiquarian reminiscences, is that of St. Edward at Westminster. At every period of our history he has received some share of honour, and, though we have long ceased to call him "Saint," yet his title of sanctification, "Confessor," has become almost equivalent to a surname. Even still our Roman Catholic contemporaries will occasionally make a pilgrimage to his tomb, and, on the east side of the south transept, the stone basement bears on its indented surface evident tokens of the devotion of even modern worshippers; and, within the memory of almost the children among us, no less than nine Romish bishops have been seen kneeling at the same time around this sacred spot. All must concede to Edward some meed of praise; and, though we kneel no longer at his shrine, nor export the dust and sweepings of his chapel in barrels to Spain and Portugal, as was the custom of our own fathers, even down to the time of the French Revolution, we should be very tenacious of the slightest injury to this relic of antiquity with which so much of our history is associated. It is in itself a book of the annals of England. It is a link between the Saxon monarchy and the British empire. It has witnessed the coronation of all our kings since the Conquest, save one, and it saw the birth and baptism of that one. It saw the Wars of the Roses, and received under its protection the queen (Elizabeth Woodville) and the infant children of Edward IV., when (1470) he was driven from his kingdom by Guy, Earl of Warwick. It sheltered her and one of the unhappy babes afterwards murdered in the Tower, when they fled for sanctuary after Edward's death. It saw the Reformation, and survived it. It beheld the Rebellion under the Long Parliament and Cromwell; and, though a suffering and somewhat shattered spectator, it outlived even that. It witnessed the return of order under Charles II., and was itself a participator in the general Restoration. Just before the great Revolution, the bones of Edward, thanks to Mr. Keepe, were re-inclosed by order of James II. in a new coffin of oak, made very strong, and clamped with iron, in which they still rest in the interior of the shrine. And there it remains in our day, a truly national part of our constitution, of which England must ever feel proud.

Mr. Ridgway's volume is a valuable contribution to English popular history, and its readers will learn from it a good deal more than is promised in its modest title.

*A General History of Hampshire.* By B. B. WOODWARD, B.A., F.S.A., Author of "The History of Wales," &c. Illustrated by Maps, Views, Portraits, &c., on Steel, after W. H. Bartlett, Esq., and other Artists. Parts 1, 2, 3, 4. London: James S. Virtue.

IF WE MAY JUDGE from the very careful manner in which these first instalments to the History of Hampshire have been executed by Mr. Woodward, we can scarcely doubt that the series when completed will be of great value not only to the archaeologist, but also to the general reader. The writer has apparently spared no trouble in collecting everything that has been hitherto written respecting this most interesting county; but he has not been satisfied with merely borrowing at second-hand the contributions of writers, however eminent. He has, with great industry, carefully compared conflicting antiquarian theories, and, by skilfully sifting evidence and examining into its genuineness, enabled readers to receive pretty confidently the conclusions he arrives at on debated points respecting archaeology and topography.

With the exception of the introductory chapter, the four commencing numbers of the series are devoted to the history of the city and borough of Winchester. We need hardly say that the famous old Saxon Wintonceaster, once the metropolis of England, is a mine that will richly reward the careful delver into antiquity. The municipal portion of the city has indeed failed to preserve its antique aspect to any great extent; but Time has dealt more leniently with that which we may term the episcopal district. The Cathedral, quaintly remarkable for its many diverse styles of architecture, still stands forth "a thing of beauty" to each beholder. The stately lime-trees of the Cemetery and Close, not unrightly named of old "Paradise," still bloom as of yore; and hard by is William of Wykeham's, grand old school, with its famous enjoinder to all comers—"Disce, doce, aut discede."

Of the sculptures on the famous cathedral-font, termed by Bishop Milner "crux antiquariorum," we have the following explanation in these pages:

The bowl of this font is a square, thick block of very dark-coloured marble and is covered with sculpture. The basin is circular, and of sufficient size for the complete immersion of an infant. Around it is "a twisted band, or ribbon, alternating with radiating lines." "In two of the angles are doves drinking out of a vase, from which rises the cross; . . . the other two are filled with foliage. One of the sides is ornamented with three circular bands, fastened together, and containing birds, apparently doves or pigeons, pecking at grapes. . . . The next side is of the same general design; but in the centre circle is a wild beast, . . . and the birds, who have no grapes, have open flapping wings, not closed in rest as those of the first side. The claws of the animals and birds on this side are strongly marked.

"On the third side are represented [two] women leading men to a bishop, at



whose feet one man kneels; his costume would seem to indicate an Anglo-Saxon. That these are people of distinction is made clear by the falcon, or hawk, which one of them bears on his wrist. The church from which the bishop proceeds is in the Norman style, with a roof formed of circular tiles, and a door remarkable for its lock and ornamental hinges. On the fourth side a bishop is represented holding a small figure by the hand, and apparently telling it to be of good cheer; whilst another figure with an axe kills or knocks down three men at a blow. Farther on stands the same bishop, with his crosier resting on a recumbent figure, apparently the same youth, who holds a cup in his hand on the extreme left, the bishop grasping him by the arm. And, lastly, three men are seen in a boat, two of whom are in attitudes expressive of grief, whilst the third has his hands raised."

Little doubt can be entertained respecting the emblematic nature of the sculptures on the upper surface of the bowl, and on the first and second sides described above; nor that they refer to the rite of baptism. The Holy Spirit, the change from unregeneracy to regeneracy, and the sustenance of the regenerate spirit, are plainly typified by the beaked and clawed birds and animal, the doves, the grapes, and the vessels surmounted by the cross; but concerning the two other sculptures there has been much doubt, and some controversy.

Bishop Milner's explanation is that the font represents various scenes from the legendary life of St. Nicholas of Myra, the patron of children:

Milner considers the subject of the sculpture first described above to be the rescue of the three daughters of "a man of noble birth, but reduced to poverty," from a life of shame; but only two females appear, there not being "sufficient space to exhibit the nuptials of the third daughter." In the crowded groups on the other side of the font he detects four legends of this celebrated saint: the stilling of a storm during a voyage to Egypt; the restoration of life to one of the seamen who had been killed by falling from the mast, and the healing of many sick persons at Alexandria; the rescue of three young men from the axe of the executioner at Myra; and the preservation from drowning of a nobleman's son, who was on a voyage with his father to Myra, to present a golden cup in the cathedral there, in fulfilment of a vow—which occurred after the death of the saint, and is represented on the font in two scenes, in the first of which the youth appears in the water, and in the second under the safe conduct of the bishop.

Two other fonts very similar in character to the above are to be found within the county of Hampshire—one at East Meon, and the other in St. Michael's Church, Southampton. Who that has visited Winchester has not thought kindly, nay affectionately, of the memory of one who has long slept peacefully beneath the floor of Prior Silvestre's chapel? Need we mention the name of Isaac Walton? We transcribe his simple epitaph:

Here resteth the body of Mr. Isaak Walton, who dyed the 15th of December 1683.

Alas! Hee's gone before,  
Gone to return no more:  
Our panting breasts aspire  
After their aged sire;  
Whose well-spent life did last  
Full ninety years and past.  
But now he hath begun  
That which will nere be done,  
Crown'd with eternall blisse.  
We wish our souls with his.  
Votis modestis sic flerunt liberi.

Mr. Woodward's description of Winchester Cathedral is much the most carefully-written and elaborate that we have seen, though probably it will have greater interest for the antiquary than the general reader.

We heartily trust that this "History of Hampshire" will achieve the success which it appears to us to very decidedly merit.

### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

*Twelve Years in China: the People, the Rebels and the Mandarins.* By a British Resident. With illustrations. Edinburgh: Thomas Constable and Co. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. 1860. pp. 328.

THE AUTHOR OF THIS VOLUME, while writing these pages, confessedly "intended to let them go forth anonymously;" but in the preface he alters his determination, and gives us his name. He has resided in China twelve years, though he does not inform us in what capacity. At times, while reading his adventures, we were inclined to suppose that his connection with the Celestial Empire was that of a missionary. Latterly we have come to the perhaps sounder conclusion that he visited the teeming realms of Cathay in pursuit of commerce. Whether, however, he be missionary, merchant, artist, or neither, he has written a very interesting book, full of pictures of Chinese life, sketched both piquantly and graphically. The book is unfortunately a small one—a circumstance which we somewhat regret, when we consider Mr. Scarth's opportunities for observation and the very pleasant manner in which he presents us with the fruits of that observation. He has resided twelve years in China, and yet embodies his Celestial experiences in a modest little volume of three hundred pages or so; while travellers who have scurried through odd districts in not half as many months, very frequently contrive, by the aid of their imagination, and by levying black mail upon the writings of Davis, Meadows, Fortune, &c., to eke out their little knowledge through a good many hundred pages, and forcibly bring to our recollection the old Greek proverb which says that a great book is a great evil.

The impression left on our minds after reading Mr. Scarth's volume is that the Chinese are essentially a kindly-tempered, tractable, and even civilised race; that their vices may in very many instances be ascribed to the densely-populated state of the country in which they live and the atrocious system of misgovernment under which they are suffering; and that the testimony of those writers who form their conclusions on the Chinese character from what they have seen at Canton,

Amoy, Macao, and the like foreigner-haunted towns, is by no means to be relied on. Even in less important details, Mr. Scarth corrects not a few of our commonly preconceived notions. Small feet among the women of China are the exception, and not the rule; and the great majority of Chinese that our author has sketched—and these, he tells us, amount to some hundreds (may he not, after all, be probably set down for an artist?)—have not the slanting eyes, pointing downwards to the nose, with which most of us are possibly ready to connect the visages of the Celestials. Nay, even the tail of a Chinaman is misunderstood too often, according to our traveller, to whose pages we refer the curious on this not very important point for information. We might go on to note that in some of the western provinces the Chinese use sugar in their tea, and that some eat the leaves, as did our great-grandfathers in times gone by. Another curious circumstance is, that in some places the subjects of the Brother of the Sun do not take tea at all. Mr. Scarth tells us that the poor people in the north of Kwang-tung seldom get tea, and drink instead rice-water.

Almost at the commencement of the story we have to hearken to a most perilous adventure. A Chinese pirate makes a determined attack upon the vessel which carried the fortunes of our travelling Cæsar. Traitors, too, were in the camp, or rather on board with him; and the juncture was most critical. The adventure is well told; and Mr. Scarth and his Scotch friend seem to have shown not a little presence of mind and pluck on the occasion in question.

The following incident amusingly illustrates the Chinese system of washing clothes:

Always anxious to find out new costumes, I was surprised one morning while at Amoy by seeing a Chinaman clad differently to the usual custom: down I posted, sketch-book in hand, to the well where he was. A closer inspection only confirmed my curiosity; there was no making out the dress; at last, upon examination it proved to be an emblem of his calling: he was a washerman. His head was covered with a turban; his body was enfolded in a comfortable English jersey, and his nether extremities were protected from the cold, keen north-easter by a lady's flannel petticoat. There was no mistake about it; the name was legibly written thereon; and, horror of horrors! he held in his hand a beautiful lace bertha (is not that the name?), which he alternately rubbed with soap, then scrubbed it upon a hard piece of rough granite. I wish the owner had seen him! These fellows play sad havoc with foreign wardrobes; one would require almost two wives to keep an adequate supply of buttons. We caused no little excitement among the foreign ladies upon reporting the occurrence, giving no clue to the name; but they quickly singled out the unhappy owner of the lace as the latest arrival; the older residents were too wary to run such risks.

We have also an amusing story told of a Chinese Barnum, who got hold of an American Daniel Lambert, whom he entertained most hospitably. For some days Jonathan was the observed of all observers. Endless crowds of visitors appeared to do him honour; so much so, that these well-attended levees became at last a great nuisance. The American ultimately found that his host had been making a good thing of him, as he had been exhibited for payment to the crowds of staring Celestials, who were supposed to be simply doing him honour.

To future travellers in China Mr. Scarth gives a hint that may be useful:

A sketch-book is the best weapon to travel with in China. In the first place, it at once gives the people your motive for wandering about; and as it keeps them in good humour, there is nothing to fear. It is advisable to use a bound book for drawing in; the sketching-blocks are ill adapted for the purpose, because the loose sheets are asked for, and the drawings have often to be handed about among a crowd of people, whose cleanliness is near akin to their godliness. It is difficult to refuse giving a man his own portrait after he has patiently sat for it; so that, without the excuse of the leaves being bound up in a book, many sketches are apt to be lost. There is a degree of harmlessness associated by the Chinese with an artist's handicraft, and I often found that women and children would come up to me when sketching, who would certainly have run away had I been otherwise employed.

On the subject of infanticide Mr. Scarth says:

Much has been said of infanticide in China, but it appears to be exaggerated. Children are generally worth something; parents might sell them, or at any rate could take them to the foundling hospital, of which there is generally one in every city; but during the famine alluded to, there were doubtless many mothers who were unable to supply the natural nourishment to their offspring, and the infants died, or perhaps were put an end to. It struck me at the time that many infants must be destroyed, and I went to the small tower, not far from Shanghai, into which the bodies of children are cast. The tower covers a well, and stands about twenty feet high; at the upper part are two small arched windows, through which the children are thrown. On climbing up to look down through the windows, I was horrified to find, that not only was the well full, but the tower piled to the top with bodies! The keen frosty weather prevented putrefaction giving earlier notice of the dead pile there accumulated. The infants were wrapped in mats or old clothes; but there was nothing to lead to the belief that they were thrown there alive, or that they had been killed; and without better evidence than exists, the Chinese at Shanghai should have the benefit of the doubt, and we may believe that most of the children died a natural death, and were deposited in this recognised receptacle for their corpses to save the expense of a regular burial. At the foot of the tower remains a small fire visible, showing that offerings had been made to "joss" through that most glaring of cheats, paper *sycee*. The strongest evidence against the tower is its proximity to a Buddhist nunnery; these are often most respectable places. There was one at Foochow, in which the nuns behaved so grossly, that they were put to death, and the funds of the nunnery confiscated to the Government.

We learn, that after the ill success of the rebels in the province of Canton, the mandarins erected pavilions at different places supplied with every convenience for all persons who wished to make away with themselves, in order that each would-be suicide might choose his favorite way of quitting life. The writer says: "Those who had taken part

in the rebellion were invited to destroy themselves, and thus have the privilege of a burial by their friends, which would not be permitted if they were caught and beheaded, even if their friends could pick them out from the mass of headless trunks that covered the execution-ground after one of these brutal displays of the mandarins' vengeance."

In testimony of the Chinese aptitude for civilisation we give the following extracts:

The Chinese have been jogging on so quietly for ages, without alteration in their institutions, that they have brought all the material appliances of life to perfection; that is, they obtain their ends with the least possible waste of power and materials, at the cheapest cost. Their dress is the most comfortable and the cheapest; their vessels suit all their wants, and have had water-tight partitions for ages—a discovery we are only beginning to appreciate. They make the most beautiful silks with a loom that is simplicity itself. Take the tools they work with: their saw requires far less iron than ours; their bellows gives a constant draft of air, and is merely an oblong or cylindrical box, with a piston worked in it. But I never saw a windmill in China, not even a picture of one. In their water-mills for grinding flour, there is no trouble or expense in keeping the machinery in order while at work. To each pivot or axle a small bamboo pipe constantly supplies a dropping of water, which prevents all heating from friction. In propelling their boats the powerful scull admits of a child doing as much work as a man could do with our stupid methods. Take the keelmen on the Tyne, or the bargemen on the Thames; if their boats were fitted with a long, bent, well-balanced Chinese scull, hung only on a small iron pivot, and with a rope on board to give extra purchase, one man would do the work of at least two, without half the exertion. . . . It is most interesting to watch the development of the Chinese character when associated with European affairs. For several years many Chinese have been employed in steamboats as deputy engineers and stokers, and have given great satisfaction; their sobriety and carefulness being quite exemplary. As pilots of steamboats and foreign-rigged vessels they are excellent; quickly learn sea terms; and many can "handle a vessel" in first-rate style. Those employed in yachts about the Canton river understand their business so well, that full charge is given over to them in regattas. As oarsmen they are second to none, after a little practice; and the style with which some practised crews pull is well worth seeing. In Canton there are several boys who pull sculls in tiny wager boats through a crowded river steadily, and with perfect confidence. As boat-builders, few can equal the Chinese. They will build a racing cutter, or a wager boat, as light and true as Biffin or Searle; the amateurs in Canton getting "the lines" from England, or improving upon them. The boat-house in Canton, before the war with Yeh, had as fine a show of racing boats as any single establishment in the world.

The latter portion of the volume will, perhaps, at the present time, be the most interesting to many readers. For ourselves, we confess we are somewhat tired of Sir John Bowring's policy, Lord Elgin's policy, and everybody else's policy. This drifting to and fro, this change of measures with men, may be endurable, perhaps serviceable, within the cycle of European politics; but when confronted with the fickle and yet acute races of the East, we should have one fixed policy, and but slowly modify that. Some of the transactions recorded in this volume by an eye-witness (himself an Englishman) are, however well meant, a disgrace to us nationally.

That the Chinese sometimes speak out boldly, the following quotation from the *Pekin Gazette*, and Mr. Searth's commentary on it, show clearly enough:

Some of the most interesting documents relating to the Chinese are to be found in the outspoken criticisms of the honest censors. They, doubtless, often speak the real feelings of the people, and deserve much credit for openly exposing abuses, and not secretly making a tool of them for their own benefit. We see the seeds of true patriotism sprouting forth from the cold soil of a discouraged heart. While the rebels were within seventy miles from Peking, the censor, Fung-paou, inspector of the central district of that city, humbly sets forth "the want of discipline in the military preparations for the defence of the capital, and the distressed condition to which the inhabitants are reduced. These matters he begs leave, with the utmost earnestness, honestly to set forth for the Imperial inspection." The memorialist proceeds carefully to state the real circumstances of the present time. "Now the things which are most confided in, to relieve the mind from apprehension, are the civic guards and the trained bands. All that the trained bands are good for is just to catch a few paltry thieves, and all the guards accomplish consists in the apprehension of a few rebels; but should any unforeseen emergency arise, both would be insufficient for defence. The soldiers of the capital, whether belonging to the Chinese or Tartar regiments, exist chiefly in name; and since the approach of the insurgents to the neighbourhood of the metropolis, the best of these troops have been ordered off to the seat of war. Those which remain are merely such as have been considered unserviceable, together with those men temporarily engaged to supply vacancies. When the memorialist was on a tour of inspection, he observed that the number was deficient at every guard-house. This was the case wherever he went. Sometimes the watchmen and guards were found to be weak and incapable men, and when the memorialist remonstrated, the officers paid no attention to his remarks. When he came to look at the soldiers on guard at the different gates, he found them standing daily, from morning to evening, shivering with cold and hunger, exposed to the wind and the snow in a most distressed and miserable condition. On examining the weapons piled up there, he found that the greater part of them were useless.

The writer goes on in still stronger language to show up the enormous abuses solely due to misgovernment. The sequel is interesting:

The *Gazette* of the third day following the appearance of the above memorial stated that it had been published without proper authority, and ordered a strict investigation into the affair, naturally leading people to believe that the printer had added to and altered the statement sent in by Fung-paou. All the printers were seized, and several other parties examined. It appears that another censor had given in the document by mistake to be printed. Fung-paou must have been a sort of Joseph Hume; when he found out an abuse, he stuck to it. He was called up to give an explanation how the memorial got into the *Gazette*; but, leaving Government to find this out through their own resources, he set to work, and brought forward a host of evidence, of papers that should have been published not having appeared at all, reports of battles, Imperial orders, &c., all omitted. He did not deny a word of the memorial that was printed under his name. A month later, the *Gazette* reported provisions to be scarce, because the soldiers made a practice of seizing the conveyances, and not paying for them, whereupon the carriers would not bring either their carts or camels to the capital.

Mr. Searth's account of the rebels is particularly interesting; and he speaks angrily that their half Christianity was not encouraged. We do not altogether agree with what he says, even taking his own data; but the subject cannot be hastily touched upon.

In noticing the controversy between Sir Michael Seymour and Lord Elgin's secretary, Mr. Oliphant, the writer warmly espouses the side of the former. In this view we think the general sense of the nation, so far as it concerns itself with such a teapot-storm, supports Mr. Searth. It is always interesting to listen to a man who is acquainted with the subject which he treats of. The twelve years Mr. Searth passed in China must have been unprofitably spent did they not enable him to speak with some authority as a Sinologist, and we heartily commend his book to such of our readers as care really to know something about that nation against whom we are now arming in hot haste.

### FICTION.

*The Man of the People.* By WILLIAM HOWITT. 3 vols. London: Hurst and Blackett. 1860.

THERE IS SOMETHING pleasantly fresh and earnest in everything that Mr. Howitt writes; indeed, when a skilful and thoughtful writer uses his pen *con amore*, he can scarcely fail to be more or less successful. Mr. Howitt has, on the present occasion, chosen a subject which, on the whole, we may consider to be a happy one; and this, though we do not hold the opinions of those persons who think that history may be made palatable to weak mental digestions by the aid of the novel. When we hear that the study of Shakespeare induced So-and-so to take up English history, we feel inclined, perhaps unfairly, to suspect that this admirer of Shakespeare will never be very strong in the knowledge of the past affairs of his own country; and probably a careful perusal of Sir Walter Scott's novels would *historically* do little more than teach a neophyte that James I. talked in a dialect not specially calculated to draw forth the enthusiasm of an Englishman, and that Louis XI. had a strange *penchant* for setting man-traps and wearing ill-looking leaden images of saints in his cap. Mr. Howitt has not gone back so far into the annals of the past as the reign of Louis XI., or even of James I. He has not even cared to go out of the present century, and treats of scenes and scandals which took place within our own island not fifty years ago. 1816 and the immediately succeeding years are not glorious ones in our annals. They tell a bitter tale of aristocratic selfishness, as well as of the sufferings and impatience of an aggrieved nation. For many years past the English people had cheerfully borne enormous burdens; and on the overthrow of their great enemy, they naturally supposed that these burdens would be lightened. It was one thing to give up a large portion of their substance to support their rulers against the subjugation of our islands by Napoleon; it was quite a different thing when our landed aristocracy demanded that these extraordinary burdens should become eternal. Yet honour to whom honour is due: the Carlises, Buckinghams, Devonshires, Spencers, among the great landed proprietors, and the Greys, Granvilles, and Wellesleys among our great statesmen, were noble enough to earn for a time the opprobrious name of democrats among their fellows. This page in our history is a blotted one, and not suggestive of many pleasant recollections; but we recall it because it forms the groundwork of Mr. Howitt's novel.

The plot in the present volumes is simple enough. A certain Philip Stanton, the orphan nephew of a wealthy baronet, neglected by his uncle, becomes tutor in the family of another baronet. Here he falls in love with the sister of his ward, and meets with no repulse from the young lady. The brother, too, sees nothing objectionable in the proposals; when suddenly there appears on the stage a fiendish cousin, in the shape of an archdeacon of the Established Church, who intercepts letters, throws out insinuations, and in fact does everything that a cousin ought not to have done. Philip Stanton, of course, is dismissed from his tutorship and thrown on the world friendless. His adventures are most graphically related, and from his previous character and intellectual bias we come to regard his succeeding career with very great interest. He goes up to London, wanders about in search of employment, and is ultimately employed by the chiefs of the Hampden Club to go about the country and lecture on Reform. We are now within the realms of history, and have to deal with Cobbett, Sir Francis Burdett, Lord Cochrane, Major Cartwright, &c. We are also introduced to other much less reputable Reformers, such as Hunt and the different members of the Spencean Club. We may take it for granted that our readers need not be reminded of the details in so recent an episode in our history.

The description of Philip Stanton's introduction to public life (vol. ii. pp. 164, &c.) is given in one of the most tragically graphic scenes that we have ever read. The reader will have to bear in mind that this is a *bonâ fide* description of a grand scene in English history which took place in the year 1816; and at which the Dukes of York, Kent, and Cambridge were present, as well as the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Vansittart), and Mr. Wilberforce, with very many other magnates. We give a quotation from these volumes *à propos* of the scene:

In the midst of this scene, Philip suddenly, as if carried away by an uncontrollable impulse, sprang upon the bench where he sat, and shouted, "Hear me!" The act was the signal for a fresh storm. Some cried, "Down with the demagogue! Order! order! Down with the disturber!" Others around him



cried as lustily, "Hear the gentleman! fair play! hear him!" The chaos was wild and deafening. Some attempted to drag him down by the skirts; others, standing on the seats around, bellowed loud above everything, with faces inflamed with passion: "Hear him! You shall hear him or nobody!" At length the Duke of York was able to ask him his name; and he shouted "Stanton!" At that word there was a marvellous change of the whole scene. "Stanton! the devil!" exclaimed the men about him, who now seemed as if they would annihilate, instead of defending him. "Stanton, indeed! a traitor! a borough-monger! a Castlereagh hole-digger! Down with him!" But on the platform there was a universal clapping and hurrahing. "Come up, come up!" they cried; and, the friends of that party before him making way, Philip ran rapidly from bench to bench, and sprang on the platform. "Are you a relative of Sir Marmaduke?" asked the royal chairman. "His nephew," replied Philip. The Duke rapped loudly with his ivory hammer on the table, and cried: "Mr. Stanton, the nephew of Sir Marmaduke Stanton!" It was some time before silence could be obtained, but then the Duke said: "Mr. Stanton, have you a resolution to submit to the meeting?" "I have," replied Philip; "and it is this, that the only remedy for the paralysis of the nation—the only means to feed the people, and revive our trade—the grand source of prosperity—is to abolish the Corn-law!" It would have been almost a recompense for ten years' imprisonment to have witnessed the effect of that last word. There was a momentary silence, as if a thunderbolt had fallen in the midst of the assembly, and struck them speechless; but the air of astonishment flung over the whole dense mass above and below would have been a rich study for a painter. The blank consternation, the dead take-in of the gentlemen on the platform—the equally unexpected result to the crowd, was beyond all words.

The following incident really, we believe, happened in the life of the notorious Jeremiah Brandreth, who was subsequently executed for high treason:

"He has done that," replied the surly insurrectionist, "that I would I had his head there!" At the same moment he whirled an axe that stood near, and, with a single blow, struck off the head of a dog that lay sleeping on the floor. All started up in horror. "What had my dog done at thee?" shrieked the old man with the stiff finger, seizing the grim-bearded wretch by the collar. "Johnny Thacker," said the wretch, "take off thy hand, or I'll make another dog of thee." The old man, trembling with rage and terror, withdrew his hand; and Brandreth, the man of blood, turning with an oratorical attitude and tone to the company, said: "To-day it is only a dog—wait a little, and there will be heads of another kind. There must be blood for blood!" And he strode out of the horrified company. The man looked, as he was, a monster; but little did the hearers think how much he was a prophet—little did he dream himself of the sense in which his words were soon to come true.

Mr. Howitt is, we think, on the whole, disposed to speak too highly of Cobbett. We give a brief sketch, which certainly might be true, of Cobbett:

"But what do I see?" exclaimed Friend Blunt, with a merry twinkle in his grey eye. "William Cobbett eating potatoes! Why, I thought thou had been denouncing those unfortunate roots as not fit for human food."—"Yes," replied Cobbett, continuing to devour the fine mealy potatoes with evident gusto; "but not with a piece of beef like this. I denounce them as improper food for the poor, and especially for the Irish, who can't get meat. It is because the Irish can exist, and but exist, on potatoes, that they are slaves. On beef and potatoes they would have rebelled long ago."—"There may be something in that," replied the Friend; "but now let us out, and see the farm." They went on from field to field. They strode over potatoes, mangold-wurzel, traversed plantations of young trees and fields of young corn; they handled cattle in the field, criticised pigs in the sty, and poultry in the yard. The shrewd Friend put many questions, made many remarks, but none which expressed an opinion one way or another, till at length Cobbett asked: "Well now, Mr. Blunt, can Leicestershire beat Botley?"—"Out and out!" said the Friend. "What!" exclaimed Cobbett; "can you show me such stock, such tillage, such crops in your country?"—"Ay, can we, and much better. To be plain with thee, William Cobbett, thou farms better on paper than I could, but I'd undertake any day to farm twice as well on mother earth herself. But I'm glad to have seen what thou can show. It's like all amateur farming that I've ever seen."—"Amateur farming!" exclaimed Cobbett; "and pray what's amiss with it?"—"William Cobbett," replied the Friend, "dost thou call this ploughing?" pointing to what had appeared even to Philip's eyes very rough and slovenly work, though he had not ventured to say so. "That would be far enough off the prize at a Leicestershire agricultural meeting. And the dressing of those mangold-wurzel ridges, and the weedy potato ground, full of couch and goosetongue; and that grass land, blue with cold water, and rushy from want of draining; and those turnips, hewed as if by a herd of swine, rather than by a skilled field labourer—but the fact is, William Cobbett, thou tells such lies in thy paper—I could not have believed it." Philip expected to see the irate agitator knock down even the peaceable Quaker—peaceable in principle, but most uncomplimentary in practice; but what was his astonishment to see the great oracle of reform and farming set his burly back against a tree and burst into a roar of the most side-shaking laughter! Cobbett was diverted by the plain speaking of the Leicestershire Friend—set it all down to sheer envy; did not believe a word of it, and continued to think himself the prince of farmers, and his visitor a most amusing specimen of professional egotism.

One can scarcely expect very great accuracy in a historical novel; but we think that such a perfect piece of workmanship as Mr. Howitt's need not have suffered from avoidable flaws. He brings back to us scenes of English history with a graphic force which is often astonishing; yet the value of his descriptions would have been enhanced had he dealt more carefully with his minor facts. We think he speaks somewhat too highly of that very shrewd, burly personage, Cobbett; but let that pass. Still there are a few exaggerations and incorrectnesses occasionally in his descriptions. England scarcely spent three thousand millions of money in putting down Napoleon; Lord Castlereagh did not go to the Congress of Vienna in the guy-like fashion in which he is here represented; an honour degree cannot be taken by any one at either of our English Universities, however clever the undergraduate may be, before he have kept a certain number of terms. Five hundred acres of rich garden land (*vide* Vol. III., p. 22) in the immediate vicinity of Nottingham must be worth more than 250*l.* per annum, though very possibly, under proper management, they might produce a rental of 6000*l.* a year. Mr. Methune we take to be a misprint for Methuen. In Vol. III., p. 187, we are told that Brandreth appeared at the gates of the

Butterly Ironworks with some hundred men. Goodwin, the manager who successfully opposed them, and would, therefore, not be likely to decrease their numbers, swore on oath at the trial that the insurgents did not exceed one hundred at most. Mr. Howitt, too, speaks more than once of the insurgents executed as having been beheaded. He may be right; but we are pretty certain (we have not examined into the matter) that they were hanged.

If our readers fancy we have been active in finding out little inaccuracies in these volumes, we can only assure them that this is because the interest of the novel is so great that we could not do otherwise than read it attentively.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Revue Agricole de l'Angleterre.* Par M. F. Robiou de la Tréhonuais. Paris: Didot.

MUCH AS FRENCHMEN may boast of their country, there is one thing in which they readily confess the immense superiority of England over France; and that is agriculture. English agricultural science has found in France its most intelligent critics, its most generous and enthusiastic appreciators. No critic can be more intelligent, no appreciator more generous and enthusiastic, than the author of this important volume. The work is designed for the instruction of Frenchmen; but it may be read with pleasure by Englishmen, even by those who know little respecting agricultural affairs. If we excel the French in agriculture, they certainly excel us in writing about it. How admirable as to style are the essays of M. Leonce de Lavergne; and scarcely less praiseworthy in this and in more solid merits are the productions of M. Robiou. For twenty years M. Robiou has resided in England, pursuing his agricultural studies with the single desire that France should profit from them. But, though it may be easy to incite the French to revolution, it is not easy to teach them that calm persistency of reform for which the English are distinguished. Nevertheless, chiefly through the patriotic zeal of men like M. de Lavergne and M. Robiou, France has really entered on the path of agricultural improvement.

M. Robiou states what is true enough, that, though English agriculture is now unrivalled, it is only within the last century that it has taken an attitude so grand and so commanding, stimulated perhaps in no small degree by the colossal development of manufactures. Why, after long sluggishness and backwardness, should not French agriculture likewise advance with miraculous step, the march once begun? The answer to this question only a Frenchman, impartial and enlightened, is competent to give. One of the ablest of the many able articles in M. Robiou's volume is devoted to the question. Illustrated by numerous engravings, the volume—besides an eloquent introduction, biographies of great English agriculturists, such as Jonas Webb, Fisher Hobbs, John Hudson, John Joseph Mechi, histories of the leading English agricultural societies, treatises on the most various and interesting agricultural subjects—contains a sound, substantial, outspoken paper on the results to English agriculture of the free trade in grain. These, as is now universally admitted, have been supremely, boundlessly beneficial. How far would free trade in grain in France bring forth the same results? This merges into the larger debate, how far French agriculture and English agriculture are subject to the same laws.

M. Robiou thinks that free trade in grain, in agricultural produce generally, is right, but that in France it would have no perceptible effect on the progress of agriculture. What hinders and what would help are, in France, apart from free trade in grain altogether. In the first place, while the land in Britain is more lightly taxed than in any other part of the world, the burden of taxation falls in France mainly on the poor drudge of a peasant. Those deriving a large income from trade, from commerce, from manufactures, from speculating on the Exchange, often pay less in taxes than the French farmer cultivating his patch of half a dozen acres. In the second place, if the latter saves anything from the tax-gatherer, he is not inclined to spend it on the better cultivation of the soil, but he adds, with an insane and insatiate avidity, to the fields which he so grossly mismanages. In the third place, the infinite subdivision of the land prevents noble examples and a noble emulation. We have frequently maintained that a peasant proprietary is a most desirable element; but when it becomes the exclusive element the effects are disastrous. There is an absence of all enterprise, of all combination for common objects; there is no inventive spirit, no bold and fruitful ambition. These three are the main obstacles to agricultural improvement in France.

Furthermore, the French have the fatal habit of expecting the Government to take the initiative in everything. This, as regards agriculture, deadens the vigour of individual action. In France there are agricultural colleges, loans, model farms, prizes, decorations, ministers and inspectors of agriculture, a whole host of governmental machinery. Louis Napoleon has grudged no expense, has spared no stimulation, has been lavish in recompenses and in recommendations, to make French agriculture a mighty and beneficent force. On the other hand, the English Government abandons English agriculture almost entirely to itself. It is, however, the protected agriculture which pines, the unprotected which flourishes. The residence in the country, moreover, of the aristocracy, of the gentry, for many months in the year, and often all the year through, gives in England, both morally and materially, a prodigious impulse to agriculture. No such influence, alas! exists in France. There are numerous other points

on which M. Robiou in his magnificent discourse enlarges, but we must pass them by. It is evident that the change of changes in M. Robiou's eyes is a profound modification in the French law of inheritance.

We have frequently shown that we and the French suffer from exactly opposite evils; but the one evil is, with a natural perversity, often employed to justify the other. So much nonsense is talked just now by bombastic blockheads, who find still more bombastic critics to praise them, about everything relating to a nation's welfare, that we are almost ashamed to touch any topic of a partially political, partially social, partially moral kind. Every man you meet in these days thinks that he is speaking nothing unless he mumbles in mangy Carlylese. We wish to God either that Carlyle were dead, or that he would take the trouble of strangling all the Carlyle apes: these are a nuisance and an obstruction such as no honest man should for a moment tolerate. Sweeping the Carlyle apes aside, and getting beyond the reach of their jargon and their jabber, we would fain surround agriculture again with the religious beauty wherewith Virgil once enrobed and enriched it. Agriculture in France has a patriotic power; in England it has a conservative tendency. But in the one case the Divine is lost in the vapour of a sterile glory; in the other the dread of revolution is mistaken for the love of the chivalrous, stolidity seems solidity, and egoism manly virtue. Jeremiahs are not popular; but, even if they were popular, we have no desire to play the part of Jeremiah. He who finds his own age the worst of all ages is a dreary mortal, and has not even the dignity of despair. He who finds his own age the best of all ages is the idolator of comfort, and encounters in abundance the comfort he yearns for. The French, with all their faults, are nearer the religious truth of agriculture than we. It cannot be well with a nation when Durham oxen and Southdown sheep, and the most juicy, jolly, symmetrical of pigs, have more importance than hungry helots—when the Hereford or the Devon is all beef, while the man who drives them is all bone. Conservatism? Yes; but all Conservatism must have a religious basis and an environment of justice, pity, and brotherhood. Is the symbol of England's greatness henceforth to be a lump of lard? Are bulls and horses to have their genealogies and their chronicles, while toilworn Pariahs sink into forgotten graves? The contrast between ghastly paupers and obese apoplectic swine is rather too tragical. That a fellow-mortal should be too weary to weep, while a boar is too fat to grunt—verily, this is cruel, whatever the price you may obtain for pork. Your beast in the sty or the stall gets oilcake; your brother in the hovel, your brother—for so you call him at church—gets scarcely potatoes. First must the Englishman himself be in prime condition, then his horse, then his dog, then his ox; his labourer he banishes, as the metaphysicians banish God, into the unconditioned. In truth, science and industrialism are paralysing us. The foxhunter, having something more robust than both, avails himself of both, and is, when you press him hard, a selfish being, though he keeps open house and has half-crowns and half-sovereigns as a healing plaster for all sores. Science is not wrong, and industrialism is not wrong, and we do not seek to abolish foxhunters. But man should hallow the earth; the earth should not hallow him. This fecund mother earth, whom we cling to so tenderly, yearns perpetually for heaven; and the dews and the sunshine rush to the clamour of her desire. But she prescribes not the path of the everlasting, the ever-circling heavens. How obedient the ancient agriculturist was to the sun and the stars! They were counsel and consecration to him alike. It is said, vauntingly said, that machines now perform the work of living creatures. But suppose that hereby living creatures shrink, starve into machines; is this this a blessed exchange, is this a gain?

M. Robiou, as a scientific agriculturist, cannot be blamed for looking principally at the scientific aspects of the matter. It must seem awful to him that in France the pigs and the peasants are skeletons both. Superlative must be his delight that in England he is able to dwell day after day on what he calls animal æsthetics, the sublime perfection of form in beasts which are fed only to be slain. But we would rather look at a divinely-constituted community, in which needful materialisms, though not trampled under foot, were yet not enthroned and deified. M. Robiou is achieving a valiant and valuable labour for his countrymen. They may be spiritually suffering from want of applied science, and we may be spiritually suffering from its excess. Stronger than any national peculiarity, either with them or with ourselves, is the current of human destiny. The providence of God is bearing us all on to something far more celestial than we see, though we know it not. Sad were it if moaning squalors and bloated luxuries filled up the Universe. Mount Sinai was long before the agricultural shows, and it will tower to the eternal heavens when science has confessed itself a beggar and a charlatan.

ATTICUS.

*Miranda: a Book divided into three parts, entitled Souls, Numbers, Stars, on the Neo-Christian Religion. With Confirmations of the Old and New Doctrines of Christ from Wonders hitherto unheeded in the Words and Divisions of the Bible: in the Facts and Dates of History: and in the Position and Motions of the Celestial Bodies. Vol. I., Parts 1 and 2. London: James Morgan. 1858, 1859, 1860. pp. 394.*

WE ARE TOLD that almost every madman has his sane point, about which he can at times discourse reasonably enough. Moreover, Sir Walter Scott says that he never read a book so absurd

that he did not learn something or other from it. We feel pretty certain that the great novelist could never have come across such a volume as we now have before us. It appears to us to have no method whatever in its madness; and certainly Disraeli, in enumerating "The Follies of Literature," has mentioned no publication which can for a moment be compared with the marvellous composition rightly yecept "Miranda," without the "Admired." We doubt whether the "littérature des fous" even has ever produced anything to equal it for downright insanity. If our readers ask why we care to waste their time by introducing such a work to their notice, we can only plead that it is so perfectly unique in its way, so utterly free from everything approaching common sense, or even sanity, that its extreme absurdity or eccentricity must be, for the nonce, our excuse for not ignoring such a book. Moreover, every school-boy knows that great discoverers have been almost universally discredited at first; and that it is only gradually that mankind in general come to recognise the claims of their greatest benefactors. Now, the author of the volume before us, throughout nearly four hundred pages of particularly close print, lays claim to having made a grand discovery. His orthography and grammar are generally correct enough, and his earnestness undoubted. How then if, after all, he really have made a discovery? We confess, indeed, that at present we discredit this fact; but we are afraid that had we lived in Galileo's time we should most stoutly have maintained, despite the assurances of that eminent astronomer, that the sun goes round the earth.

Some of our readers have perhaps read of a certain Greek author, more painstaking than successful, named Tryphiodorus, who wrote, in imitation of Homer, an *Odyssey* in such a manner that the letter  $\alpha$  was not to be found in the first book,  $\beta$  in the second,  $\gamma$  in the third, and so on throughout the remaining books. Now this was probably not an easy task; but the author of "Miranda" has almost eclipsed it. In his "isemeries," as he terms them, the way he flings about his figures is quite marvellous, and must have cost him a vast amount of labour; and as to detecting coincidences in things apparently the most opposite, he is indeed a "Mirandus." With his figures we need not trouble ourselves. He appears to have dealt arithmetically with nearly all the verses of the Bible in half a dozen different ways; and so industriously has he counted up and then added, subtracted, and divided the lines, nay feet, in the *Iliad*, *Odyssey*, *Æneid*, *Lusiad*, &c. &c., that we fancy he might with less labour have constructed a most elaborate table of logarithms. Here is a coincidence that will not be so readily perceived by everybody as by the writer himself: "In the Greek original (St. John xiv. 26) the same verse contains 111 letters and 26 words. The word *Panta*, which is found twice among them, is allusive to my own name and to the place where I am writing, *Miranda*, 26, University-street: for *Pan*, in Greek, may also be taken as synonymous with the Latin *Rerum Universalitas*, the complexive and immense system of all existing things." After this, who will venture to assert that Macedon and Monmouth are not identical? We will give another coincidence from the *Æneid*:

I will take notice of only one more coincidence in the numbers of the *Æneid*. The first of those five best finished books is composed of 804 verses. One might suspect Virgil to have knowingly reduced the second book of his poem to that length because such exactly was the number of verses in the twenty-fourth book of the great original which he imitated. But how could Virgil know that by the vicissitudes of metempsychosis, so beautifully alluded to by him in the sixth book, Hector would become Napoleon, and that the year 1804 would be especially memorable in his meteor-like career? In that very book, the second of the *Æneid*, the transformation of Hector into Napoleon, and the differences which human parentage and education would cause in his outward appearance, are foreshadowed, where the apparition of Hector to Aeneas is related:

Quantum mutatus ab illo  
Hectore, qui redit exuvias Indutus Achillis!

But it is in his doctrine of the transmigration of souls that our author is grandest. How deftly does he prove that Shakespeare was once, in another planet, the husband of the "Virgin Queen."

Shakespeare was born Apr. 23, J. s. 1564, namely, on the Julian anniversary of the death of Christ, and in the very year of Galileo's birth. He died on his 52nd birthday, Apr. 23, J. s. 1616. Neptune Shakespeare was not only the greatest dramatic author, but he also honoured the stage by being himself a professional actor. Vesta Lisabeta was fond of his plays. Delia Enristova relates this pleasing anecdote: "Queen Elizabeth even so far condescended to the poet, that she dropped her glove on the stage at his feet, while he was performing the part of King Henry IV. Shakespeare picked it up, and presented it to her, improvising these two lines, as if they had been a part of the play:"

And though now bent on this high embassy,  
Yet stoop we to take up our cousin's glove.

He called Lisabeta his *cousin*, as an obvious allusion to the kingly part which he was representing: the occult sense, however, of his words intimated the spiritual relationship between the then haughty queen and the humble actor, who in a higher sphere was her husband and lord.

We give another quotation.

Collard died in University College Hospital, situated a few doors at the left side of my dwelling, and Barthélemy was carried there for the ostensible motive of being confronted with his victim, and for the occult reason that he had been Jestas. In his last moments, before being hanged, on the 22nd of January 1855, Barthélemy, being exhorted to repentance, answered with what he thought an irrefutable objection against Divine Providence. "There is," said he, "a man who has committed wholesale murder in Paris: is he brought to punishment?" He alluded to the massacre of the 4th of Dec. 1851; but the occult influence which inspired his words alluded to his former self, and to the massacre of 1572, when in Paris only more than five thousand persons were killed. If Charles the IX., being still a king, had been put to death by a human tribunal, as a just punishment for his treachery and cruelty, the foolish people



of old Paris would have wept him. But the populace of modern London, which assisted at Barthélemy's execution before Newgate, thinking him only a poor French refugee, were not ashamed to hoot him. The soul of Charles the Ninth, as it left the strangled body of Barthélemy, changed its notions on the justice of God, on being made aware that, amongst the populace that was now shouting at his ignominious death, there were the migrations of many of the Protestants whom he had murdered in Paris.

Jestas, we may inform our readers, was the malefactor crucified on the left hand of our Lord.

Yet a final extract:

Palæologus, the last Emperor of Constantinople, had the name of its founder, Constantine. This Palæologus had been Joash King of Judah, Caiaphas who was legitimately the last high priest of the Jews, Lælius the friend of Scipio, and Romulus Augustulus, in whom the western branch of the Roman empire was extinguished A.D. 476. He was afterwards Queen Maria wife of Mercury William and is now Pio Nono.

Mercury William is, we may explain, our William III., and Maria the Queen Mary. These are but solitary specimens of the persistent lunacy which pervades this volume from beginning to end.

The author appends the following note to his work: "This, the first edition of 'Miranda,' consists of 500 copies. Its reproduction in English, or by translations, is free; subject only to the conditions of fidelity to the original edition, of careful typographic correction, and that the proof-sheets of the first French translation shall be seen by the author, to be addressed through the publisher." For ourselves, we can only say that this is by far the most unique specimen of Bedlamite literature that we have ever seen.

*Practical Elementary Exercises in the Art of Thinking.* By CHARLES SCHAILLE, Ph.D., M.D., &c., Exam. R. Coll. Prec. (Aylott and Son. 1860.)—Among the many works which have appeared in this country on the best method of training the reasoning powers of youth, the present book takes a marked position of its own. It is *sui generis*. In Germany and some parts of the United States, it is true, the principle on which Dr. Schaille bases his manual has obtained already great currency. It is the principle, in fact, of Pestalozzi, of Diesterweg, Krause, Wurst, and others, who, following the precepts of nature, have laid down the maxim that it is necessary first to develop the reasoning faculty of children, before introducing them to the intricacies of grammar or burdening them with the arduous task of composition. In accordance with this method, the author—and he is the first in doing so in England—has given a number of exercises at once easy and scientific, by which the pupil is gradually led from the most simple conceptions into the domain of higher and more refined ideas. Though small in size, Dr. Schaille's book is very compact in contents, and replete with guiding maxims. It may, therefore, be usefully employed during a course of several years. It fills up a gap in our educational system. There is no intelligent tutor but will tender his thanks to the author for having furnished so masterly a method of developing thoughts among the young, and teaching them how to systematically arrange the ideas they have acquired. We can conscientiously recommend this work to the pedagogical world as one which is destined to create a great change in our manner of instruction.

*Biography and Criticism: being a Second Series of "Eminent Men and Popular Books."* From the *Times*. (Routledge, Warne, and Routledge. 1860. pp. 309.)—Although perhaps many persons will be disposed to question whether the literary criticisms of the *Times* are always up to the high mark which may be expected from the "Thunderer," it cannot be doubted that a "weeded" collection of such essays is well worthy of republication. Most readers must have been struck with the circumstance that the *Times* is not always very discriminating in its selection of books for review. It is too often eloquent in praise of those publications which notwithstanding are speedily destined to be used by the trunk-makers. Certain books there are, of course, which even the *Times* cannot

ignore; and when those literary intruders are banished who owe their promotion to favouritism at head-quarters, a remnant still survives well worthy of preservation. The *index expurgatorius* of the volume before us has been compiled with sufficient care, and there is no one book which we should wish to exclude from the honour of a literary resurrection.

*Hints to Thinkers; or, Lectures for the Times.* By W. E. BAXTER, Esq. M.P. (Routledge, Warne, and Routledge. 1860. pp. 251.)—Mr. Baxter, with commendable diffidence, informs his readers that the essays in this volume do not pretend to be exhaustive; that his desire was simply to be suggestive—to throw out hints stimulative to thought and study. As different soils require different modes of treatment, so doubtless it is with mental capacities. What is strong meat to one mind, is but milk and water, or the weakest gruel, to another of robuster cast. One must not look too closely at a gift-horse; and, as the contents of this volume were originally delivered (doubtless gratuitously) in the form of lectures by Mr. Baxter, critics may deal lightly with them. As, however, he tells his auditors the trite old fable that 72,000 criminals were executed in the reign of Henry VIII., we would suggest that he should examine the reasons which Mr. Froude gives in his "History of England" in proof of the mythical origin of this rather startling assertion. Southey's pretty little conceit about the holly-tree and its leaves will scarcely pass muster out of the realms of poesy; certainly not with the prosaic botanist. We could multiply these inaccuracies almost *ad infinitum*.

*The Canterbury Tales of Chaucer. To which are added an Essay on his Language and Versification, and an Introductory Discourse, together with Notes and a Glossary,* by THOMAS TYRWHITT, F.R.S. With Memoir and Critical Dissertation, by the Rev. GEORGE GILLILLAN. In 3 vols. Vol. I. (Edinburgh: James Nichol. London: J. Nisbet and Co. 1860. pp. 233.) Chaucer is a writer to approach whom, notwithstanding his excellence as a poet, many readers require to be tempted by something like the "crustula blanda" mentioned by the Roman poet. The diction has, in this volume, been modernised so far as could be done without injuring the metre; and Mr. Gillfillan's critical dissertation is most exhaustive and interesting. We hope that this edition will conciliate those readers whom the rugged diction of the Father of English Poetry may heretofore have frightened.

*Theory and Practice of Composition; for Schools and Private Students.* By WILLIAM HUNTER, LL.D., Rector of Ayr Academy. In 4 parts. (London: Sangster and Co. Edinburgh: J. Menzies. pp. 116.)—Although there are many things to be commended in this little manual, it might be improved in several minor points. We are utterly at a loss to comprehend what the writer means in page 64 (art. 5). Surely he cannot maintain that "example" is derived from "*ex*, very" and "*omal*, like." Such a hybrid compound would discredit the lore of the inventors of "antigropelos" and similar monstrosities. The author's elementary introduction to logic is both clear and concise; but we must object to the barbarous *memoria technica* given in page 74.

*Memorials of Workers: the Past, to encourage the Present. A Lecture.* By GEORGE GODWIN, F.R.S., Author of "Town Swamps and Social Bridges," &c. (Hardwicke. 1860. pp. 46.)—The contents of this little volume were originally delivered in the form of a lecture at the South Kensington Museum. Much information is embodied in a very narrow compass; and Mr. Godwin writes so pleasantly, that we can only regret the fact that these pages are so few in number.

*A Handy Book on the Law of Master and Servant, Employer and Employed, as regards their Civil Rights.* By J. W. SMITH, Esq., LL.D. (Effingham Wilson. pp. 89.)—This a very good addition to our already extensive collection of "Handy Books." It explains the legal relations between employer and employed, and, as far as it goes, has been compiled with accuracy and care. We think, however, that Mr. Smith might have advantageously introduced some of those special descriptions of employer and employed to which special rules apply, such as actors and managers, writers and proprietors of newspapers and others. Perhaps, if a second edition be demanded, this may be worth thinking about.

## THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

### MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

"DINORAH FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY," and the sudden talismanic words "special notice," indicated that Tuesday evening was pregnant with some important event about to take place in Covent Garden. It turned out that her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Princesses Alice and Helena, had a desire to witness Meyerbeer's last important work. Previous to the commencement of this, Mr. Leslie's new operetta, "Romance," was introduced; and, as Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison would have to sustain the great weight of Meyerbeer, Miss Thirlwall and Mr. St. Aubyn were transferred to the work of Leslie. Miss Thirlwall, who is fast growing into favouritism, performed the part of the *Lady Araminta* in a manner highly creditable both as a singer and as an actress. She was played up to with uncommon spirit and humour by Mr. Honey, in the comic character of *Puddlemist*; and the piece went off to the evident satisfaction of a house more crowded than we have witnessed throughout the season. Meyerbeer's grand opera has been so thoroughly examined in its foreign relationship, and the performance of it in English by the Royal Opera Company so frequently the subject of consideration and remark, that we deem it quite unnecessary to elaborate the simple fact, that all the parties concerned took the most commendable pains to render "Dinorah" effective, and that they were never more successful in their attempts.

Piccolomini is undeniably a very fascinating and attractive little creature. The rush to greet her on Saturday last at the Crystal Palace is another corroboration of the oft-repeated statement that she is the favourite "Daughter of the Public." It is easy to imagine that the disappointment experienced by many who had come a long distance was great, when she was but imperfectly audible, and altogether unseen, in consequence of the crowded state of the compartment in which she was doomed to appear. The concert itself, apart from the presence of Piccolomini, had nothing of special importance attached to it; and, excepting a solo for contra basso by Sig. Gilardoni, the programme was made up of pieces with which musical readers are perfectly familiar, such for instance as "Vedrai Carino" and "La ci darem" from "Don Giovanni;" "Sulla tomba" from "Lucia;" the brindisi from "Traviata;" Sig. Ardit's valse, "Il Bacio;" the laughing trio, "Vadasi via di qua," &c. For want of a better, we must adopt the stereotyped phrase, that the gifted songstress, in conjunction with Sigs. Belart and Aldighieri, acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the auditory. Sig. Ardit had charge of the orchestra, but the work assigned to it was very light; the vocal element so far prevailed, that the instrumentalists were confined to accompaniments and the overture to "Martha." More than six thousand persons were present.

Instead of a Monday Popular Concert at St. James's Hall on the 20th inst., the first of another series of the New Philharmonic order was

presented under the direction of Dr. Wylde, the founder. As on all occasions previous, the orchestra was a well-chosen one, not only in point of numerical strength, but in individual efficiency. In looking through the compact mass of operators on wood, metal, and string, it was gratifying to observe the care bestowed in selecting artistes capable of giving due prominence and just expression to whatever might be submitted. The programme exhibited thought in its construction, and a knowledge of effects. Without going into lengthy detail respecting it, we would remark on the performance of a concerto of Spohr's in E minor by Mr. Blagrove, which did honour to the English school of violinists as a body, and to him especially as one of its chief members. Combined with a tone clear, wealthy, vigorous, and refined, he adopts a style of play wholly free from that species of charlatannerie which often gains louder applause than is awarded to genuine art. Mr. Blagrove is proud to own Spohr as his master; nor was the great German ever known to disown his English pupil. At the close of each movement, Mr. Blagrove received the most unequivocal marks of approval from every corner of the hall. Mme. Rudersdorff never exhibited her vocal culture and fluency to greater advantage than in Mozart's air "Parto" on Monday. A chorus from the "Ruins of Athens" had but slender claims to commendation. We have heard it in a more accelerated time, and, as far as our own opinion goes, with better effect. A magnificent item stood at the foot of the first portion of the programme, viz., Beethoven's symphony in B flat, concerning which the most profound critics of Europe have been lavish in their praises. It is viewed as the first work in which the great master presented himself free from those conventional shackles which all composers must be content to bear for a while, and with a proud consciousness that he might now take flight, and soar aloft on the wings of his own unassisted genius. M. Berlioz once remarked that the adagio movement might have been written by the Archangel Michael sitting at the portals of the Palace of the Sun. This may appear to be high-flown eulogy; but the whole movement exhibits Beethoven in a calm, tranquil, and devotional mood; the sentiments of faith, hope and consolation, are recognisable in its strains, affording as 'twere a balm to the soul of the listener. The finale is a model movement. In it the play of the instruments is very active, amongst which the rapid rush of the violins is not a little remarkable, while the anatomy of the leading phrase is very striking, even up to the concluding bars. Throughout the symphony the various instruments are alternately exhibited to the best advantage possible. Excepting the scherzo, in which the irregular accents which constitute its peculiarity were not sufficiently marked, there was scarcely a peg on which to hang an objection. Five and thirty minutes were consumed in the performance, and at the close, the audience applauded Beethoven with an activity that threw most of the other manifestations of the evening into shadow. Miss Parepa, a rapidly rising vocalist, Mlle. Marie Wieck, pianist, and Sig. Piatti were the chiefs in the second part of the entertainment. St. James's Hall presented a cheering aspect, as far as relates to the attendance; while in point of performance this, the first of another series has claim to note, and as a sample, commends those that are to follow.

On Monday evening the Orchestral Society met in the large room of the Whittington Club, Strand, to inaugurate their third series of concerts. Notwithstanding the original and main object of incorporation was instrumental practice, on public occasions this is not so rigidly enforced as to exclude the representatives of the vocal art. The policy of this plan was evident on the occasion referred to. Miss Palmer sang twice, and a gentleman less known to the public also enlivened the proceedings of the evening. Herr Lidel, a highly-accomplished violoncellist, played a fantasia, which, from the interesting nature of theme and treatment, was received with considerable enthusiasm. The Orchestral Society already dare to attack Beethoven in his symphonies; and Mr. Rae, who was commissioned to wield the *bâton*, proved pretty successful in bringing his forces through the thick of the strife into quiet quarters.

Mr. Howard Glover's monster concert at Drury-lane on Monday was a great success. It could not be otherwise, as nearly all the notabilities of the day took part therein. Morning concerts at this season of the year are things of rare occurrence; but it is still more rare to find a building capacious as that of "Old Drury" unable to accommodate little more than half the applicants for admission. We deduce from this circumstance that the character, quality, and general merits of the programme, combined with the popularity of the exponents generally, were such as to give an additional impulse to the concert-going public. The length of the entertainment defies minuter notice than that of its being a highly satisfactory one.

Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum" were repeated on Friday evening, at Exeter Hall, under the direction of the Sacred Harmonic Society. Mme. Rudersdorff was the substitute for Mme. Clara Novello, who left England a few days previously. It is understood in musical circles that this justly-celebrated vocalist will not return before the festivals occur, and when they are over, that she will bid adieu to the profession altogether.

We apprehend that Mr. Ransford had little occasion to find fault with the public or the legion of "principal performers" who attended at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening. Favourite singers and favourite pieces kept the audience on the best of terms for several hours. Mr. Ransford has run a long career in the world of music, and the recent accident which compelled him to defer his originally

proposed meeting doubtlessly had some effect on Tuesday's gathering. The programme was constructed on the popular principle of having something to suit the taste of his patrons generally. If he did not eminently succeed, the failure must be traced to any other individual than himself.

THE *Norfolk News* states that the services of Mme. Clara Novello, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley, have been secured for the Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festival; that engagements have been offered to Miss Dolby, Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, and Mr. Wilbye Cooper; and that Mr. Macready has declined the reading of "Macbeth."

It is stated that Mme. Gassier, who has been winning golden opinions in the Havannah, will retire to England about the middle of April.

It has been stated that 3000 French Orpheonists have been invited to take part in a "grand international choral festival," to be given in the Crystal Palace in June next. M. Delaporte, who is president of the French Orpheonist Associations, has addressed a circular to the Orpheonists generally, requesting their co-operation. He informs them that he has made arrangements by which the Crystal Palace Company undertakes to pay from Paris, or from any stations of the Northern and Western Railways, the expense of going to and returning from England of all the Orpheonists who may agree to attend the festival. The Orpheonists, he says, who may not reside at Paris, or near any station of those two railways, will have to pay the expenses of reaching either the French capital or a station on the two lines named. But he expresses a hope of being able to obtain a reduction of tariffs from the Lyons, Orleans, and Eastern railway companies. M. Delaporte next says that the Orpheonists going will be expected to remain a week in England, and that period, he intimates, is indispensably necessary, as three concerts will be given, and will certainly require rehearsals; and as, besides, the visitors will want a day or two for repose and to see the curiosities of London. He next states that such arrangements will be made for lodging and boarding them at London as to cause the expenses of each not to exceed 40*f*. The choruses already decided on to be sung by the Orpheonists will, he says, be these: "Le Septuor des Huguenots;" "Les Cimbres et Teutons;" "Le Psaume de Marcello;" the "Veni Creator;" "La Retrait;" "Le Depart des Chasseurs;" "Le Chant des Montagnards;" and "Le Chœur des Prêtres des Mystères d'Isis." M. Delaporte concludes by stating that Orpheonists willing to go must make known their names, addresses, and the nature of their voice before the 10th March.

The fourth annual festival of the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund was held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday evening. Mr. Thackeray occupied the chair. After an excellent dinner and the usual toasts, the Chairman introduced the toast of the evening with the following humorous speech: "I am sure it will not require any special advocacy for the cause upon which I am now about to speak. The toast which I have to propose you have all of you arranged in your hearts to accept, and if I break down in my remarks, as very likely I shall, you will cheer me all the same, in consequence of the excellence of the cause upon which I happen to be speaking to you at this moment. I know you will drink with all your hearts prosperity to the 'Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund Association.' If all the world is a stage, as we know by the ancient adage, and all the men and women are merely players, we know that the world is their stage, and that the players are men and women of our own time. We know that if Romeo and Mercutio go to the Café de l'Europe after the play and imbibe prodigious quantities of punch after their oysters, it is pretty certain that those 'two gentlemen of Verona' would have to suffer for it. If Macbeth should not be a very prosperous Macbeth, but a very dressy man, we will say, in his nature, and determined to have a kilt and tartan from an expensive tailor, and he does not pay that schneider for the goods he sends home, Macbeth, however great his courage, however noble his resolution, will feel a little faint as he turns down Bond-street, and will have his fine mind a little disturbed and his serenity put out of order. If Ophelia has a child at home ill and requiring a doctor, and all sorts of attention which her means will not enable her to procure, when she comes to the play the next night her voice will fail her—her part fails her—the applause fails her that she was accustomed to obtain, and her engagement fails her when she requires it on the next occasion. Oh dear! what domestic dramas—what thrilling dramas of domestic life, have we all heard of who know anything of these things! Every one of us can tell of dramas of this kind which take place when the curtain is down and when the boxes are covered up in brown holland, and the audience have gone to their homes. I am trying at this moment to speak in as jolly a manner as I can possibly. We are met here in mirth and festivity. We pass the cheering wine-cup and we give the loyal toast, and, as the evening passes, we shall warm up and make speeches towards one another, in which we shall endow each other with every possible virtue. But along with this champagne and this froth we mean business. You mean that you have an excellent, honourable, and worthy purpose to pursue for the benefit of the members of your profession. You wish to say to them that you wish to embrace them all in the kindly grasp of Christian charity, and to see them all working for themselves, thriftily, prudently, prosperously, and respectfully. It has been charged against our profession that we are not careful enough of our money. I hope that better pleasures are coming for both our crafts. I hope that that miserable, puling plea or excuse made for men of imaginative temperament—of palliation for men of genius and so forth—that humbug is, I hope, to be done away with daily until it entirely disappears from among us. If we wish to be respected, there is nothing for it but to be respectable. Macbeth and Hamlet must be so as well as the individual who comes in to inform the prince that the players are come, or the fellow that goes out and announces that the banner is hung upon the outer wall. It is within the scope of all minds; hence, when we talk of contributions from the wealthy, and the people called 'swells,' and so forth, well and good. Let those gentlemen come forward and give out of their purses and their hearts towards those who have once amused them. Contributions from managers came better still. Let the captains of fortunate ships that have passed through the hardship of the voyage, and sold their cargoes pros-



perously, minister to the comfort of the crews and the men, whose good order, gallantry, and perseverance have carried them through. Let them look forward to the evil times that may possibly fall upon themselves. Let them think of the women and children, the mothers and wives at home, and endeavour to gather up something against the rainy day that might possibly come. We cannot all expect to do leading business in the drama of life, gentlemen, and that is the only moral of the little story I have to tell you. Every man, whether he be the Grave-digger, or Rosencrantz, or Polonius, or Laertes, or Hamlet, or (to come to the equestrian school) the sawduster in the circus, the squire of the ring, or the Bohemian cavalador of twenty-four horses at one time—every one of those, from the highest to the lowest—can have the aim to be an honest man. We can all be good fathers and the friends of our neighbours; and, by God's help, we should all wish to attain that position. If we fail in the race, as the best of us may, if we break down, we shall have to cheer us after our defeat—not that pity which is akin to contempt, and from which the Lord deliver us all!—but that hearty sympathy and regard which an honest man will always give to other honest and brave men in misfortune. That is the toast, and I give it you, I am sure, in advance only of the enthusiasm with which you will drink the toast of the evening. I give you 'Prosperity to the Dramatic Benevolent Fund.' The report of the secretary showed that during the past year the society has relieved 729 cases, has given substantial relief in 53 cases, and found money for 64 families to travel. There is a balance at the bank of 1003*l*. 14*s*. The subscription at the dinner amounted to 221*l*. 5*s*.

The only dramatic novelty during the past week has been the production, at the Surrey Theatre, of a new drama, called "Cause and Effect; or, the Dancing Girl of Marseilles." The plot appears to be of a very intricate nature, and to be chiefly designed for the purpose of exhibiting Mr. Shepherd, who takes the part of the villainous hero of the piece, *Manteuffel*, in every variety of desperate adventure. The dramatic critic of the *Times* suspects a French source, "notwithstanding the declaration in the bills that the piece is the original work of Mr. F. G. Cheatham."

Mr. William Jowett, of Swansea, informs the *British Standard* that a dramatic performance has taken place in that town, presided over by an Independent minister, entitled "Joseph and his Brethren." The characters were dressed in Oriental costume, that is, in white calico, with other colours for some of the principal characters, such as Joseph, who could be clothed in "many colours." The whole was in the Welsh language, and the performers were members of different chapels. The proceeds were to be devoted to the building of a temperance hall. [This brings us back to the days of the old Mysteries.]

On Thursday, the 16th, at the auction mart, Mr. Robinson offered to public auction a renter's share in the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, on which an annual dividend is now paid, with a free admission, transferable annually, held for a period of 36 years, sold for 49 guineas; five 100*l*. joint-stock or proprietors' shares in Drury Lane Theatre, entitled to a personal free admission, for 25 guineas; a free admission to the same theatre for the present season, ending September next, sold for 2*l*. 5*s*.; a free admission to the Lyceum Theatre, from April to October next, sold for 1*l*. 10*s*.

In consequence of Mr. W. Cooke having retired from the lesseeship of Astley's Theatre, the whole of his stud of horses was disposed of on Wednesday by Mr. J. S. Gower, of the Repository, Barbican. The sale created a good deal of interest, not only among the equestrian performers, but also the public generally. The total amount realised for the stud of forty steeds was about 1000*l*. The disposal of some carriages concluded the sale; the celebrated "Dragon Carriage," used by the company in their processions, being among them, and it only realised 7*l*. 10*s*. The theatre will soon be thoroughly re-decorated, and it is advertised to open on Easter Monday, under the management of Mr. Batty.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Royal General Theatrical Fund was held at the Lyceum Theatre on Wednesday. Mr. Buckstone occupied the chair. The secretary (Mr. Cullenford) read a financial statement from which it appeared that up to February 20, 1860, the receipts were 1382*l*. 15*s*. 7*d*.; the expenditure 1061*l*. 2*s*. 2*d*.; leaving a balance of 321*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. The total showed balances in favour of—March 8, 1859, 10,855*l*. 11*s*. 2*d*.; February 20, 1860, 321*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.; of reserve or annuitants' fund, 125*l*. 3*s*. 0*d*.; altogether amounting to 11,302*l*. 7*s*. 7*d*. This is the sum total of which the corporation is possessed free from all claims at present upon it. The secretary congratulated the members on the increase of the receipts of the corporation. They had been gradually on the increase, and he hoped they would continue to progress not less satisfactorily. He might instance the happy fact that, after paying the Dramatic College 250*l*., they had 446*l*. 15*s*. 5*d*. left over for the purposes of the institution. And, although they had lost ten members by death and other causes, they had admitted a like number, so that there was no loss on that head, and the number still remained as last year—168. The re-election of officers, and the usual votes of thanks, closed the proceedings.

A Paris correspondent states that a literary man, of the name of Moras, brought an action before the Tribunal of Commerce against M. Billion, late director of the Théâtre du Cirque, to obtain 2500*fr*. as damages for the non-representation of a piece in five acts and eighteen tableaux, written by him under the title of "Le Rêve de l'Empereur," and which he alleged M. Billion had accepted. This latter, in reply, stated that he had only accepted the piece on the condition that it should be sanctioned by the censorship; but it had been refused by that body. Nor was the refusal, he observed, surprising, inasmuch as the piece represented Napoleon possessing himself of what remained of Moscow after the great fire, then marching triumphantly on St. Petersburg, taking that city, and destroying the Russian empire; next making a descent into England, beating Wellington, sacking London, and effacing Great Britain from the map of the world! The tribunal rejected the action.

#### CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. .... Monday Popular Concerts. St. James's Hall. 8.  
Beaumont Institution. Mile-end. Fourth Concert. 7*1/2*.  
TUES. .... London Quintett Union. St. Martin's Hall. 8.  
WED. .... Musical Society of London. St. James's Hall. 8.  
FRI. .... Sacred Harmonic Society. Exeter Hall. 8.

#### NEW MUSIC.

*Le Roi des Fées. Suite de Valses.* Composées par CARL DARNOC. (London: Leader and Cock.)—Very characteristic. There is sufficient freshness, freedom, and vigour of writing exhibited in these waltzes to commend them to young players, apart from the more direct object for which they were originally designed.

*The Moonlight Revel Quadrilles.* Composed by CARL DARNOC. (Leader and Cock.)—The composer is quite an expert in fairy strains. In our judgment these quadrilles are vastly superior to the majority of similar effusions.

#### ART AND ARTISTS.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that the sketches and studies in oil left by Wilkie which have not yet been sold are to be offered to competition by Messrs. Christie and Manson in May next.

At the ordinary general meeting of the members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, held on Tuesday evening, at their rooms in Conduit-street, her Majesty's gracious sanction to the award of the Royal medal to Sydney Smirke, R.A., Fellow, was duly announced by the honorary secretary.

Sir Walter Trevelyan has given to Mr. W. B. Scott a commission to execute six large pictures for the hall at Wallington, Newcastle; the subjects illustrate Northumbrian history. Four are completed, namely, "The Romans building the Wall," "King Egrid persuading St. Cuthbert to leave his Heritage," "The Descent of the Sea-Kings upon the Coast," "The Death of Bede, at Yarrow." Then follow two subjects of the life of a strong-armed riever, "The Moss-Trooper's Wife urging her Husband to a new Expedition by showing him the empty larder," also "Bernard Gilpin making Peace amongst the Moss-Troopers." These are already executed, and are to be succeeded by two more modern examples.

A contemporary announces that the President of the Water-Colour Society has been consulted as to the disposition of a remarkably fine collection of paintings in water-colours, which the present proprietor is desirous of presenting or bequeathing to some public institution. We believe the National Gallery is suggested as the most appropriate depository for these productions of a purely national art. Should the munificent intention of the owner of the collection be carried out, we may soon hope to see a public recognition of the merits of our water-colour painters in the establishment of a permanent gallery for their works, running beside the Vernon and Sheepshanks collections at Kensington.

A few years since, during the progress of some alterations of the space within the altar rails of the choir of the cathedral of Chester, the leaden coffin containing the body of Bishop Pearson, wrapped in many folds of linen, was uncovered in the presence of the Rev. Canon Blomfield. This eminent divine was bishop of that diocese, where he died in 1686. There being no memorial to record his name or mark the spot where his body rested, several of the principal clergy and other admirers of the talents and writings of that celebrated prelate formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of supplying that deficiency. The occurrence of the 200th anniversary of the publication of his great work, "The Exposition of the Creed," has been thought to offer a suitable occasion for the erection of some memorial. The amount of individual subscription was limited to one pound, in the hope that every one anxious for the maintenance of sound doctrine and every lover of the Church of England must cordially sympathise with the committee in the purpose of erecting such memorial to the great Bishop Pearson. An elegant memorial has been designed by A. W. Blomfield, M.A., the architect (son of the late Bishop of London). It will consist of an altar tomb, in Caen stone, bearing an effigy of Bishop Pearson in the same material, which is being executed by Mr. Matthew Noble, the sculptor. Around the tomb the heads of the Twelve Apostles, carved in white alabaster, will appear in vesica-shaped panels, and underneath a sentence of the Apostles which tradition assigns to each. This portion of the work is being executed by Mr. Earp, of Lambeth. The whole is to be surmounted by a hearse or canopy of rich metal-work by Skidmore, of Coventry. The work is steadily advancing, but funds are much wanted to enable the committee to carry it out effectively.

The result of the sale of Lord Henry Seymour's pictures proves that art purchases are not always the worst investments possible. It is estimated that the total prime cost of the collection did not exceed 2800*l*., whilst the auctioneer disposed of them for very nearly 9000*l*., and five of the best pictures in the collection were reserved, having been disposed of by Lord H. Seymour in his will. In the opinion of the Paris critics the mania for bidding at this sale amounted almost to madness, and the prices fetched for pictures by Bonnington are cited in evidence of this. There was a pretty little water-colour by Bonnington, called "The Toilet" (for which Lord H. Seymour paid the artist 12*l*.) which was sold to Lord Hertford for 87*l*.; and a small oil, for which Bonnington received 32*l*., was knocked down for 240*l*. The "Henry III. receiving the Spanish Ambassador," was knocked down to Lord Hertford for 160*l*. It is also thought that some of the best pictures in the sale excited no emulation. There were two studies of horses by Gericault, works of great merit, which fetched not very high prices; whilst a very poor sketch, by Ary Scheffer, was bought by the Marquis of Hertford for 504*l*. One of the critics adds:—"One fact proves to me that there is more of ostentation and wrongheadedness than of passion for art in these biddings. The Marquis of Hertford, who will pay 2000*l*. for a Bonnington, and 500*l*. for a sketch by Scheffer, afterwards buys a detestable sea-piece by Schelfont and an abominable picture by Swebach. A real connoisseur might commit a folly for a Bonnington, but he would not take a Swebach at any price."

At the last meeting of the Glasgow Architectural Society, held in the Scottish Exhibition Rooms, Bath-street—Charles Wilson, Esq., in the chair—a communication was made by Mr. Campbell Douglas on the "Social Position of Architects." The paper made a long and elaborate reference to the excellence of ancient architecture, to the "giants who lived in those days," and to the mighty ruins which still existed as an evidence of the master minds of their designers. Mr. Douglas made special reference to the Colosseum, the Parthenon, and the Roman

aqueducts, remarking, with reference to the latter, that we were indebted, not to engineering skill, but to strong iron pipes, for bringing the water from Loch Katrine. He then glanced at the fact that the individuality of the ancient architect was obscured until—at least in England—the latter end of the twelfth century; and then entered into a somewhat cursory account of the destruction of Canterbury Cathedral in 1174. Coming down to the immediate subject of his communication, Mr. Douglas described the position of the architect as being now considerably below that which he ought to hold. The profession, in fact, had degenerated, and had fallen into the sere and yellow leaf. They were, he said, like a shoal of fish floundering in the ebb-tide of architectural art. The architect was now too much of a workman and too little of an artist; but he considered the time would yet come when their old position would be regained. Some discussion followed; the chairman observing, in the course of his remarks, that it was not desirable, and not even possible, to revive the mediæval style of architecture, because the energies which were put forth in one direction then were made in another direction now. Mr. Gildard, in a speech of considerable length, moved "That the Glasgow Architectural Society views with and hereby expresses its extreme surprise, regret, and indignation at the recent adjudication on the competition designs for the Wallace Monument intended to be erected on the Abbey Craig, Stirling," which was seconded by Mr. Watt, and unanimously carried. Mr. Baird thereafter moved, seconded by Mr. George Thomson, that the remarks by Mr. Gildard in introducing his motion be adopted as the expression of the mind of the society, and he hoped that the press of this city and of Edinburgh, and the several art journals throughout the empire, would publish them *in extenso*; which motion was also carried unanimously.

A numerous meeting of students and ex-students of the Elphinstone Institution took place on the 11th Jan., at the Town Hall, Bombay, for the purpose of expressing their sorrow at the death of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, and rendering honour to his memory by a suitable token of their esteem and gratitude. It was decided at first that a bust, with a pedestal and suitable inscription, should be placed in the Victoria Museum and Gardens; and about 3000 rupees were subscribed to carry the proposal into effect. At a subsequent meeting of students, however, it was resolved that a fund should be raised, and its interest be employed in creating scholarships, or, if the fund proved inadequate, in awarding annual prizes of equal value, bearing the name of Elphinstone, to each of the three classes of the female schools established by the Students' Literary and Scientific Society.

A committee has been formed at Bonn for erecting a statue in honour of the late Professor Arndt. If the glory of a nation can be promoted by monuments, the Germans have been of late rapidly progressing towards a fair station amongst the people of the earth.

The house of Michael Angelo at Florence, which is filled with works of art, has become the property of that city, by the bequest of Signor Buonarrotti, one of the great sculptor's descendants. As some opposition was made by Signor Buonarrotti's heirs, the Tuscan Government settled the matter by paying them 4000 scudi. It is stated that among the treasures thus become public property are several unpublished works by M. Angelo in prose and verse, and a number of interesting letters from his illustrious contemporaries.

### SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—On Wednesday last, Sir Thomas Phillips, F.G.S., in the chair, a paper was read "On a New Lime Light," by Mr. S. Squire Baxter. The author gave an account of the principal sources of artificial light generally employed previously to the introduction of gas, the most substantial improvement in this respect which had been made in modern times. He thought, however, that if any evidence were wanting to confirm the necessity for still further advances in the production of a powerful and economical light, it would only be necessary to advert to the many attempts which had from time to time been made, at great cost of labour and money, with a view to achieve something as far surpassing gas as gas had already surpassed its predecessors. After touching upon the electric light, and pointing out the difficulties in the way of its general application, he passed to the more immediate subject of his paper. The lime light, produced by the action of jets of oxygen and hydrogen upon lime, had been extensively employed for many purposes where a light of short duration only was required. The late Lieutenant Drummond, as far back as 1826, had made many important trials to establish it as a first-class light, and had been to a certain extent successful. He proposed to apply it for lighthouses; but, from the imperfect state of the appliances at that time, his proposition was not entertained by the authorities. The extensive and more important applications of the lime light required that a light should be produced of greater permanence than any hitherto obtained. The remedy for the existing defects of the lime light which the author proposed consisted in inclosing the lime in a case or guard, so as to protect it from the action of the atmosphere, as well as from falling away and extinguishing the light, should the lime by any accident crack, or become otherwise injured. By these means he stated that limes, for any reasonable period, might be supplied to the lamp, producing a continuous and steady light. In this arrangement carburetted hydrogen gas was employed instead of pure hydrogen. The mechanical appliances required were stated to be very simple, and the cost of the light was said to be about one half the price of its equivalent gas light, all expenses being taken into consideration. In conclusion, the author pointed out some of the numerous purposes to which this light could be applied.

**ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—February 14, 1860; John Gould, Esq., V.P., in the chair. Dr. T. Spencer Cobbold read a paper entitled "Contributions to the Anatomy of the Giraffe," in which he described certain osteological and anatomical peculiarities of this animal, as observed in a young male specimen which had recently met with an accidental death in the society's gardens. Dr. Shortt made some observations on the Civet Cat of India, and the method of extracting the perfume. Papers were communicated

from Herr Gätke, of Heligoland, upon the occurrence of American Birds in Europe; from Dr. E. Römer, on new species of *Dosinia* and *Cyclina* in Mr. Cuming's collection; and by Dr. G. Hartlaub, on Birds collected by Mr. J. J. Monteiro, in Angola. In the latter were noticed several species of birds new to science, among which was a very beautiful finch, proposed to be called *Pytelia Monteiroi*, after its discoverer. Dr. Günther read some notes on the Reptilia of Siam, in which especial attention was called to the fact of the rare Tree-snake (*Herpeton tentaculatum*) occurring in that country, as evidenced by a specimen recently transmitted by M. Mouhot. Dr. Crisp exhibited some specimens of the Cock of the Rock, which had been brought alive to, and died in, this country. Mr. Bartlett exhibited a head of a curious variety of the Common Goose, and made some remarks on the origin of breeds of domestic animals. Mr. Bartlett also exhibited the gizzard of a Nicobar Pigeon (*Calenas nicobarica*), showing the curious stone-like lining of the interior. Mr. Selater exhibited an Owl, shot by Major Hay, in Thibet, which he referred to a pale variety of *Bubo maximus*. Mr. Gould communicated some notes by A. A. Lyecester, Esq., on the habits of the *Menura Alberti*. Mr. W. H. Bates exhibited a bat from the Upper Amazon, which he regarded as probably belonging to a new species of *Phyllostoma*.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION.**—On Friday evening, the 17th inst., Professor F. Crace Calvert delivered a lecture on the influence of science on calico-printing. The mechanical improvements in the art were explained and illustrated, from the first substitution of engraved rollers for the wooden blocks that were formerly used, to the present plan by which sixteen colours are printed at once. By this means the saving of time is so great, that the piece of calico printed with sixteen colours, which by the block method would have occupied three days, can now be done in five minutes. A separate engraved copper roller is used for each colour, and they all press against a large cylinder over which the calico is drawn. On the first introduction of printing with rollers, the copper rollers were engraved by hand, and the cost of engraving an elaborate pattern on each one amounted to as much as 50*l*. By subsequent improvements the patterns were impressed on the copper from steel dies, by which the cost of producing them was much diminished; and latterly electro-magnetism has been applied to punch the patterns on the copper. To effect this the pattern is drawn with varnish over a zinc roller, over which a point that is connected with a voltaic battery passes; and every time contact is made by the point with the uncovered part of the zinc the electro-magnet is brought into action to transfer the pattern to the copper roller; the principle of its action being exactly similar to the method of transferring copies of writing to a distance by Mr. Bakewell's copying telegraph. This adaptation of the principle of one invention to effect objects very different in another, serves to show the dependence which even the most apparently novel inventions have on those which have preceded them. After having explained the modern mechanical contrivances for calico-printing, Mr. Calvert proceeded to notice the chemical improvements which have effected still greater changes in the art. Of these improvements he considered bleaching powder the most important; for by its means the process of bleaching, which formerly occupied six weeks, can now be completed more effectually in three or four days; and instead of requiring acres of meadows for spreading out the calico, the operation can be conducted within a comparatively small compass. The properties of this powder were made known by Berthollet, the celebrated French chemist; but, owing to the prejudices of the manufacturers, he could not induce them to adopt it; and the only recompense he obtained for the discovery was a box containing calicoes bleached by his process, sent to him many years afterwards by a Manchester manufacturer, who had been the first to adopt it. Mr. Calvert explained that, in the application of colouring matters to calico, some chemical agent is required to enable the fibre of the cotton to combine with it. The agents so employed are called mordants, and commonly consist of metallic oxides, by which the colours are fixed. He noticed many of the vegetable substances that have recently been used in dyeing and calico-printing, especially orcheil, by which the colour called mauve is produced; but all the colours that were previously obtained from foreign vegetable substances—including indigo, madder, and orcheil—he said, may now be obtained from coal-tar. He exhibited several beautiful specimens of printed calicoes, the colouring matter of which has been procured from coal-tar, from which may be extracted purples, reds, and blues of superior brilliancy to those obtained from foreign dyes. This discovery, Mr. Calvert observed, opens a still wider field for British industry in calico-printing, for it renders this country independent in its supply of dyeing materials, and enables calico-printers to produce from the refuse of our gas works colours that surpass in beauty those extracted from all colouring substances before known. The extent to which calico printing in this country is already carried may be conceived from the fact that in 1858 the number of yards of printed calico exported would reach twice round the globe.

**THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY** has issued cards for two soirées to be given at Burlington House, the first on the 3rd of March, and the second on the 21st of April.

**M. BABINET**, the successor of Arago, says, in the *Journal des Débats*, that there will be the highest tide on the 8th March next that there has been in Europe for a century.

IT IS STATED that in a scientific point of view the late cruise of the Russian ships of war in the Japan seas has been attended with some successful results, for in the beautiful bay of Corea they discovered three large islands not to be found on any existing chart, and named them America, Nachodka, and Voyvoda respectively.

**THE CALCULATING MACHINE.**—It is stated on the authority of the *Civil Service Gazette* that, in November 1857, the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury authorised Mr. Scheutz to construct one of his calculating machines, and after the lapse of rather more than a twelve-month it was placed in the General Register Office for the use of the Statistical Department, where it has since been in daily operation; and the satisfactory manner in which it turns out the most abstruse logarithms



correctly worked, holds forth the most sanguine expectations that it will be the means of effecting great saving of time and clerical labour in the public service.

**HYPNOTISM, OR NERVOUS SLEEP**, now exciting so much attention in the French medical world, and which was subjected to examination in this country in 1843, in consequence of the publication of Mr. Braid's work on the subject, now appears to have been known to Father Kircher and others two centuries ago. In his "Ars Magna," published in 1646, he describes various experiments on a fowl. He terms the phenomena *actinobolism*, or irradiation. Daniel Swenter, also, in 1636, recounts similar experiments. These facts were reported to the French Academy recently by M. Guerry.—*L'Institut*.

**RUSSIAN STATISTICS.**—The academy of St. Petersburg has published the result of the examination, into which Koeppen, the well-known statistician, has gone, with regard to the true area and amount of population of the Russian empire. He gives an area to Russia, including Siberia, but not Manchuria and the smaller islands on the coast of the Pacific, of 383,500 to 384,000 German square miles, each of which is equal to about twenty-two English square miles. To this must be added the kingdom of Poland, with 2320, and the Grand Duchy of Finland, with 6844 square miles, the latter alone being consequently larger than Great Britain and Ireland. The sum total of the population amounts to 67,500,000, of which 52,317,836 live in the Russian provinces in Europe; 4,852,055 in Poland; 1,636,915 in Finland; 3,734,584 in the Caucasian provinces; 3,778,157 in West; and 1,088,561 in East Siberia; and, finally, 54,000 in America.

**THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY** has lately issued a series of instructions, accompanied by a chart, for the observation of Mars in right ascension at the opposition of 1860, for obtaining the measure of the sun's distance, which were prepared by the Astronomer Royal, and embodied by him in a lecture delivered to the society in April 1857. The Astronomer Royal having pointed out that the oppositions of the years 1860, 1862, and 1877, were peculiarly favourable for the purpose of correcting the measure of the sun's distance by this means, these instructions will not be without interest to the scientific reader:

"In order to compare the value of this method with that of observations on the meridian at two observatories, we must estimate the length of the base-line. The greatest meridional base-line, from Pulkowa to the Cape of Good Hope, is = Earth's radius  $\times 2 \sin 47^\circ$  nearly. The measure of the greatest base-line, in the method now recommended, depends on the latitude of the observatory. At Greenwich it is = Earth's radius  $\times 2 \sin 38^\circ 30'$ ; at the Cape of Good Hope and at St. Jago (Chili) it is about = Earth's radius  $\times 2 \sin 57^\circ$ ; at Madras it is nearly = Earth's radius  $\times 2 \sin 77^\circ$ . Thus it appears that at each of the three last-mentioned observatories, the base-line which can be obtained is considerably greater than the best which can be obtained by meridional combination of two observatories. At Madras, the angle to be measured would be about  $44^\circ$ . To this is to be added that the method is attended with no expense whatever; that the observations which are compared are made with the same telescope and by the same observer, or the same series of observers; that there is none of the tediousness, the wearying correspondence, or the doubt, which are inseparable from observations requiring distant co-operation; and that the observer is supported by the feeling that his own unassisted observations will give a perfect system of means for deciding one of the most important questions in astronomy. The Astronomer Royal expressed his opinion that this method is the best of all. In order to use the process to the greatest advantage, Mars ought to be visible at six hours' distance from the meridian on each side; and therefore his declination ought to have the same name as the latitude of the observatory. Thus, 1860 will be a favourable year for the Cape of Good Hope and St. Jago; 1862 will be favourable for North American and European observatories. It is scarcely necessary to discriminate between them for Madras, where both years are good; 1862, however, is preferable to 1860. The first equipment for this observation, on the necessity for which special stress must be laid, is an equatorial, firm in right ascension. Many modern equatorials are deficient in this important quality. It would be well, in using them, to apply a temporary mechanism for fixing the instrument in right ascension, such as its construction may permit. The next, which will be found advantageous, though not strictly necessary, is the apparatus for the American or chronographic method of transits, by which the number of observations may be greatly increased, and something will be gained in the accuracy of each. These, with the ordinary clocks and chronometers, &c., of an observatory, are all that are required. The principal rules for the observer would be: To make the observations as near as practicable to the six-hour intervals from the meridian, on both sides; and to repeat the observations in continued sequence morning and evening, morning and evening. If different observers are employed, to take care that each observer is charged as often with morning as with evening observations. To determine the difference between the right ascension of Mars and the right ascensions of two stars, one having greater N.P.D., and the other smaller N.P.D. than Mars. To use the same stars in at least two observations of different names, morning and evening; and in as many more consecutive observations as can be conveniently arranged. When it becomes necessary to change the selection of stars, to observe both the old pair and the new pair in one morning or evening observation. In all cases to observe, by such alternation as is most agreeable to the observer, both limbs of Mars (the preceding and the following). The observations might with advantage commence a fortnight before opposition and terminate a fortnight after it. In the nature of external preparation, applying generally to all observatories, the principal requisite is a chart of the apparent path of Mars, in considerable detail, giving the place of the planet for every hour, or every few hours, and giving the places of all the stars, little and great, in its neighbourhood. The observer in possession of this will be able to select stars of such a magnitude as he judges most agreeable to his eye, and at such intervals as will be convenient for his system of wires; and to attend rigorously to the condition of always comparing the planet with two stars, one of greater and one of less N.P.D. It might be proper that the colour of the stars should be noted, in order that, to avoid possible inequalities of refraction, stars of the same colour as Mars (if there are such) may be selected. On reviewing the whole subject, the Astronomer Royal presses on the attention of astronomers the importance of observing Mars in 1860 and 1862; and for this purpose, the necessity of speedily making the preparations, instrumental and literary, which he has described, especially that of the charts of stars with the path of Mars." With the view of giving facilities to astronomers who may be willing to take a part in this enterprise, Mr. Main, at the request of the Council of the Society and the Astronomer Royal, has prepared a chart of the path of Mars near the opposition of 1860, and of the principal stars down to the ninth

magnitude in the neighbourhood of the path. This chart has been engraved at the expense of the society, and is now presented to the astronomical public. The places of the planet are taken from the *Nautical Almanac*. The places of the stars are taken from Argelander's zones. This list will perhaps suffice for the greater number of observers. But it cannot be too strongly urged that the operations at each observatory are totally independent of those at every other observatory; and those observers who, from the magnitude of the instruments at their command, or from other circumstances, are desirous of using smaller stars, are recommended to construct their own catalogues or charts. For reducing the observations which may be obtained, it is to be remarked that the effect of parallax in right ascension in seconds of time is—

$$\frac{\text{Sun's mean parallax in seconds of arc}}{15 \times \text{distance of Mars}} \times \frac{\text{cosine latitude of observatory} \times \text{sidereal hour-angle}}{\text{cosine declination of Mars}}$$

The elements required for the reductions will be found in the *Nautical Almanac*.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON.**.....London Inst. 7. Mr. J. Pitman, "On the Results of the Use of Music in Divine Worship and their influence on the Art in General."  
Actuaries. 8.  
Geographical. 8j. 1. Mr. C. J. Anderson, "Africa S., Discovery of a New River flowing to the East, in Lat. 17 degrees 30 seconds S. Long. 19 degrees 0 seconds E." 2. Captain N. B. Bedingfield, R.N., "Proposed Expedition up the Congo." 3. Captain Paliser, "Proceedings of the British North American Exploring Expedition, between the Rocky Mountains and Vancouver Islands."  
Medical. 8j. Clinical Discussion.
- TUES.**.....Royal Institution. 3. Professor Owen, "On Fossil Reptiles."  
Civil Engineers. 8. Continued discussion upon Mr. Longridge's Paper, "On the Construction of Artillery and other Vessels, to resist great internal pressure."  
Zoological. 9.
- WED.**.....London Inst. 7. Dr. Spencer Cobbold, "On the Structure and Habits of the Mammalia."  
Society of Arts. 8. Mr. George R. Burnell, "On Stones for Building Purposes; the Causes of, and the Means for preventing, their Decay."  
Geological. 8.
- THURS.**.....Royal Inst. 3. Professor Tyndall, "On Light."  
Zoological. 4.  
Royal Society Club. 6.  
Antiquaries. 8.  
Linnæan. 8. 1. Dr. Anderson, "On a new genus of *Caryophyllæ*, from Aden." 2. Mr. W. Archer, "On the Value of Hairs as a character in determining the limits of subordinate groups of *Compositæ*." 3. Rev. C. Parish, "Botanical Notes made during a Tour to Maalmayne." 4. Mr. R. Spruce, "On the Mosses of the Amazon and Andes."  
Chemical. 8.  
Artists and Amateurs. 8.  
Medical and Chirurgical. 8. Anniversary.  
Royal. 8j.
- FRI.**.....United Service Institution. 3. Captain Tyler, R.E., "The Rifle and the Rampart, or the Future of Defence."  
Archæological Institution. 4.  
Royal Institution. 8. Professor H. C. Roscoe, "On the Measurement of the Chemical Action of the Solar Rays."
- SAT.**.....Asiatic. 2.  
Royal Institution. 3. Dr. Lankester, "On the Relations of the Animal Kingdom to the Industry of Man."

#### ARCHÆOLOGICAL ITEMS.

**THE DEFORMED SKULLS FOUND AT WROXETER.**—At the meeting of the Ethnological Society on Wednesday evening these skulls were laid before the meeting by Mr. Wright, who gave an account at some length of the circumstances under which they were discovered. They lay, evidently buried, but in appearance hastily, under a shallow covering (1 to 2½ feet) of fine light loamy soil, near the Severn, but on an elevation of from 30 to 40 feet above the level of the river. A long discussion took place, in which it appeared to be the general opinion that the deformation of the skulls had taken place after death. Dr. Knox, who made some interesting remarks upon deformities of the skull in general, and who stated that the skulls of the ancient Peruvians were generally deformed in a manner similar to these skulls, thought that in the present case the deformity had been produced by some outward cause, immediately before or immediately after death. Mr. Cull made some remarks on the presence of earth in these skulls, and stated that in general character they differed entirely from Celtic skulls. Mr. Busk believed the deformity to be wholly due to the effect of long-continued posthumous pressure, and explained how, in his opinion, this had taken place. He thought that the character of the crania pointed to a people coming from the north of Europe. A letter was communicated from Professor Owen, who was unexpectedly prevented from attending, and who also considered that the cause of the deformity was posthumous, and that it arose from a gradual pressure under a very heavy weight during a great number of years. He cited as an analogous fact the crushed state of many of the skulls of the lower animals, as found in a fossil condition. Various other explanations were offered of the manner in which the change of form of the skulls had taken place posthumously, but all more or less at variance with the undoubted circumstances under which they lay. Nevertheless, although one or two speakers pointed out the difficulties which lay in the way of these explanations, the general opinion appeared to be that there had been a posthumous change of form. On the whole, this interesting question can hardly be said to have been raised by this discussion out of the mystery which enveloped it.

**DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUITIES.**—A very interesting sepulchral construction has been laid open at Bekesbourne in Kent, during the recent railway operations, and, fortunately, Mr. John Brent, of Canterbury, was at hand to make notes of the discovery before the remains were destroyed. It consisted of a deep quadrangular pit, planked round with strong oaken boards in a very compact and skilful manner. In this inclosure were deposited several urns and other earthen vessels, which have been secured, it is said, for the Canterbury Museum. The only other instance of this peculiar mode of burial to which we can refer is that recorded in Mr. Roach Smith's "Illustrations of Roman London," as having been found in making excavations for Moorgate-street. This contained, besides a large quantity of fictile vessels, the handle of a *situla*, an iron hook (like a boat-hook), and a coin of Allectus.

#### MISCELLANEA.

**ATA PUBLIC MEETING** held in Birmingham, the mayor in the chair, it was resolved to carry into operation the Free Libraries and Museum Act. The resolution to do so was moved by Mr. Councillor Osborne, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Miller, D.D.

Mr. S. C. Hall has begun to deliver his lecture in the provinces for the season. On Tuesday and Thursday last he delivered it at Hull, and was to appear at Halifax last night (Friday). After this he will take a tour through Yorkshire, lasting about another fortnight. Since delivering his "Reminiscences" in town, Mr. Hall has greatly improved them—pruning and adding where needed—and we have no doubt that his progress through the country will be prosperous and popular.

The *Illustrated London News* says: "It is a curious coincidence that at the very moment when the literary world is shocked by the exposure of an unparalleled series of fabrications in connection with the life and times of Shakespeare, some legal documents of unimpeachable authenticity relating to the poet's family and property have been brought to light. The precise nature and interest of those papers we are not in a position to unfold. All that we at present know is that such documents have been discovered during the recent repairs of the Rolls Chapel, and that, by direction of the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, the duty of making them public has been intrusted to Mr. Staunton, who is well known to be now engaged on an edition of Shakespeare's works."

We learn from Oxford, that in a Convocation holden during the afternoon of Thursday, the 16th inst., the munificent offers of Miss Angela Burdett Coutts, consisting of a valuable collection of Devonshire fossils, to be called the "Pengeley Collection," and the transfer to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of the sum of 5000*l.* Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, the dividends arising therefrom to be paid to two scholars, to be termed "The Burdett Coutts Geological Scholarship," were accepted. It was also agreed to affix the university seal to a letter of thanks to that lady for her great and beneficial gifts to the university.

A letter to a contemporary gives the following "last witticism" of poor Heine: "The peculiar turn of his mind did not disappear even in the agony of death. This very last week of his protracted struggle with death he contrived to make me laugh, in the midst of my deep affliction to see him suffer so severely. When I came to inquire after his health on Wednesday, Alexander West had been there for the same purpose, but had left. 'Now, how are you to-day, my dear fellow?' said I, on having stepped up to his bedside. 'Oh, I am so stupid,' said he. 'How is that?' asked I; 'you may tell your friends anything but that.' 'Yes, you see,' he replied, 'Alexander West has just left me, and we have been exchanging ideas.'"

At a Session of Council of University College, London, held on Saturday last, Lord Brougham appointed Wednesday, the 6th of June, for a public dinner, at which he would preside in aid of the hospital. Mr. John Marshall and Dr. Charles J. Hare, in consideration of the long and valuable services which they had rendered to the hospital, as assistant-surgeon (from 1848) and assistant-physician (from 1850) respectively, were appointed surgeon and physician to the hospital. The council granted the use of a room in the college as a place of meeting for a Social Science Association of Schoolmasters, under the moderatorship of Mr. A. Shields. Sir E. Ryan, Mr. Grote, and Mr. Robinson were appointed a committee to inquire if an application from the Sculptors' Institute for permission to have a mould of Flaxman's group of "Michael and Satan" for the Kensington Museum can be granted without risk of damage to the original cast. The use of the school playground for rifle drill was granted, subject to any arrangements that may be necessary in consequence of the formation of a University College Corps, to the Working Men's College Corps, three evenings in the week, from seven to nine, and to the corps raised in the establishment of Messrs. Shoobred for two mornings in the week, from six to eight.

We learn from an Oxford correspondent that in a congregation to be holden on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at two o'clock, a form of statute will be promulgated for regulating lodging-houses, which, if passed, all the citizens who let lodgings to a junior member of the university, will have to promise and declare: "1. I will show my licence and a copy of these regulations to any student desirous of taking lodgings at my house; and I will not receive as a lodger any junior member of the university during term without a written permission from the head of his college or hall; or, during the vacation, without special authorisation in writing from the Vice-Chancellor. And I will not require any student to engage my lodgings for a longer period than the current term (Easter and Trinity Terms being counted as one term.) 2. I will be myself resident so long as any members of the university are lodging in my house. 3. I will have the doors of my house locked at nine o'clock at night, and will note down the hour after nine o'clock at which any junior member of the university lodging in my house shall enter or leave his lodgings. 4. I will deliver or send a list every morning to the porter of the college or hall to which any such lodger in my house belongs, in time to be by him inserted in his gate bill. 5. I will report at the same time to the dean, or some other officer of the college or hall, if any such lodger in my house shall pass the night out of his lodgings. 6. I will not allow on any account a key of any outer door of my house to any such member of the university lodging therein."

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held on Tuesday evening in Exeter Hall. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. The report bore evidence to the increasing usefulness of the association in all the departments of its operation. The meeting of the delegates from similar provincial institutions in July last was referred to, and numerous communications addressed to the secretary from individuals in various parts of the world, who were now reaping the advantage of their previous connection with the association. It was also stated that the committee of the association had been called upon to combine in resisting the attempts made to invade the sacred character of the Sunday, and they were happy to report that the Government had responded to their efforts, and given their assurance that any such attempt would have their opposition. The operation of the Bible classes was next alluded to as occupying a peculiarly important relation to the external work of the association, through young men, many of them from the country, meeting and influencing one another for good. The youths' class for apprentices in houses of business was also stated to

have been well attended, and its success to have been highly successful. During the year there have been received into the association 149 members, of whom 74 have been admitted into immediate fellowship. As the result of the reading-room and library in Aldersgate-street, 14 young men, who came in simply to enjoy the facilities for study afforded them, have been led to become members of the society, and are now engaged in its missionary work. The Exeter Hall lectures, have further received continued proof of public sympathy and approval and have been largely attended. Counsel and assistance have been afforded in the formation of fourteen similar provincial institutions during the past year, as well as applications received and responded to from parties engaged in the formation of similar associations; and although at the 1st of January, 1859, the committee were 256*l.* in debt, the account closed on the 31st of December last shows a reduction of this sum to 161*l.*—the receipts for the year being 3587*l.*, and the payments 3426*l.*

Referring to the question between Mr. Charles Reade and Mr. Stephen, the *Press* observes: "Mr. Charles Reade, who is not a pachydermatous animal, feeling aggrieved by a late article in the *Saturday Review*, and assuming Mr. Stephen to be the author, incontinently inserts an advertisement in some of the papers, containing all manner of abuse of his supposed enemy. Mr. Stephen then writes to Mr. Reade denying all connection with the article. With the remainder of the correspondence we are not at present concerned. Now we do not forget that we have in these columns given effect, by desire of one of the supposed authors, to a disavowal of an article of much the same character, and appearing in the same review as the one which figures in the above-mentioned correspondence. On further consideration, however, we have grave doubts whether in any case it is desirable to deny authorship, however wide of the mark the accusation may be. Should such a practice gain ground, it is obvious that the absence of denial will grow equivalent to confession. It will be remembered that at the trial of Palmer, the prisoner's counsel called God to witness to his belief in the accused's innocence. It was then, and we think sensibly, remarked that such appeals ought to be discountenanced, not because of their indecorum, but because if they became common their omission in any case would be held tantamount to a belief in the prisoner's guilt. The analogy seems to be valid in the case of the correspondence we allude to. Mr. Reade may now go round all the staff of the *Saturday Review*, from the 'two dukes' to the gentleman who keeps us *au courant* of the latest thing in French novels, and if he scolds them enough, may induce them to say that it was 'some other boy that did it'—which, we submit, would not be a dignified moral position for that or any other journal. If anonymous criticism is right and justifiable, the privilege ought to be jealously guarded, and resistance made to anything which has a tendency to compromise it. An attack like that of Mr. Reade, however difficult to be borne in silence, when the reply which shall stultify the assailant is so easy to utter, should still, if anyhow possible, be endured, rather than weaken a barrier which disappointed vanity and useless curiosity are always endeavouring to overthrow."

The *Literary Gazette* says: "We publish without comment the following letters which have been forwarded to us. Had they been produced at the trial, the result might have been different:

"Ellestone House.

"My kind, my noble Friend! Rejoice and be glad: the lost sheep is found and brought back to the fold. The veil is removed, and I now see things in their true light. No longer will I hold intercourse with the ungodly, or walk in the path of sinners; but I will indeed forsake that which is evil, and cleave to that which is good. Never again do I wish to renew an acquaintance with one whom I have loved with so much fervency. Yet from me no reproach against her shall ever be heard, no word of unkindness ever be spoken. To-day, for the first time, I have read a letter written to me by you on the 20th of May. My dear uncle did not give it me at the time: my health not being in a fit state to bear the least excitement, he thought it more judicious to retain it until I was able to read it calmly. This is the reason that I did not answer it at the time. Your love for me has been genuine; your friendship real. There have been times when my affection for one, whose name I will never mention, has prevailed against my judgment. So it was when I wrote my last letter from Bath. The subject I need not recal; you must, indeed, well remember it. I do most sincerely hope that you will forgive me for having written to you in a manner you so little deserved. My love for her, as you well know, has been unselfish, and, if I thought for one moment that you would listen to a request from one who has shown herself so unworthy of any kindness from your hand, I would implore you most earnestly, for the sake of her five young children, to stop any further proceedings of yours against her. She will indeed be sufficiently punished by the remorse which comes too late. Let me beg of you, my dear Mr. Landor, not to take my request as an unwarrantable liberty. I shall never see her again; and I should not have dared to venture my request, if I had not remembered that you once told me I might ask you any favour, and it should be granted. Many have I asked, and always found this to be the case. Pray, let me hope that my last may be added to the number. I cannot send this letter without expressing to you how fully I appreciate, not only your kindness, but also the tender care and love which I have throughout this late trial experienced from my beloved parents. I have deeply wronged and injured them. But I trust that, if we all meet again at 20, Green Park, you will see how earnestly I wish to obliterate the past from their minds by my conduct for the future. My health, under the kind and skilful treatment of my dear uncle and aunt, who do everything in their power to render my visit to them most agreeable, is, I am happy to say, progressing favourably. I am now going out for a drive, and must conclude with every kind and heartfelt wish for your health and happiness, and again thanking you for all your past kindnesses, as also for the present, believe me to remain, my dear Mr. Landor's affectionate, truly attached, though repentant,

"June 6th.

"GERALDINE."

"Green Park, Bath, Saturday, May 30, 1847.

"DEAR SIR,—I addressed two letters to the Rev. Morris Yescombe, requesting him to give me the information, if possible, what my daughter had done with the 100*l.*, given to my daughter, as a new year's gift, or otherwise to relieve my daughter from the obligation of her promise made to Mrs. Yescombe; my daughter having stated that she was bound in *secrecy* to Mrs. Yescombe, not to divulge the manner in which she disposed of it. The Rev. Mr. Yescombe never even replied to either of my letters; but, on the evening of Saturday May 23rd, I received a letter from his wife, commencing thus:—'As your queries concern



me, not my husband, I answer them as follows:—As regards the hundred pounds I never laid my eyes on it; neither did I read any note or letter containing such an enclosure. I know where a TRIFLING sum was deposited but until your daughter sends me a note WRITTEN BY HERSELF, authorising me so to do, I SHALL NOT DIVULGE IT. Since I called in Rivers-street, I have been engaged both day and night in trying to discover how this money has been spent (and I am still pursuing my inquiries), well aware that I had paid all my dear child's bills up to the very day she left us to join my family at Cheltenham, although, in consequence of the very delicate state of her health, I have not pressed matters to the greatest extremity, yet, thank God, I have so far succeeded in obtaining the confidence of the dear child, as to have received her confession, by this morning's post, that she gave fifty pounds of it to Mrs. Yescombe, to help pay Mr. Slack's bill for the trial Yescombe versus Roche. I dare not trust myself to speak at the present moment of my feelings towards these parties, and I am too much agitated to write more than the assurance that, at the time my innocent child was imposed upon, she was only sixteen years of age, and is at this moment very, very ill.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"To W. S. Landor, Esq.

T. C. HOOPER."

The *North British Daily Mail* announces that the students of Marischal College, Aberdeen, held a meeting on Saturday, the 18th, for the purpose of nominating candidates to the office of Lord Rector. The following were proposed: The Earl of Airlie, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord Panmure. The Earl of Airlie is presently Rector, and there is every likelihood of his being re-elected.

The *Inverness Courier* says, that in the public library at Cambridge there has been found a manuscript history of the Gospels, with notices of the grant of land to the abbey of Deir, in Buchan, all in the Celtic language, and written as early as the tenth century. Some manuscripts in the Irish Celtic go back as far as the sixth century, but we have no ancient Scottish Celtic documents. Mr. Bradshaw, a well-known scholar, has undertaken the task of editing and publishing the MS., which, as Mr. Innes says, sets the whole discussion which excited the Scottish antiquaries of last century on an entirely new footing. One class of antiquaries has always maintained that the Celtic language was the language of all Scotland (with the exception of Lothian) up to the period of Malcolm Canmore (1057 to 1093), and this opinion is, of course, strengthened by the fact of Buchan being found to be a Celtic district before Malcolm Canmore ascended the throne. Another question is whether the original Celtic was not the ancient British tongue, still spoken in Wales? The discovery now made will settle this point.—[The main question with us is—what is "the public library at Cambridge?"]

A contemporary publishes the following as an unpublished letter of Benjamin Franklin: "M. Franklin n'oublie jamais aucune partie ou Me. Helvetius doit etre. Il croit meme que s'il etoit engage d'aller a Paradis ce matin, il ferait supplication d'etre permis de rester sur terre jusqu'a une heure et demi pour recevoir l'embrassade qu'elle a bien voulu lui promettre en le rencontrant chez M. Turgot.—A. Mousr. Monsieur l'Abbe de la Roche, A. Auteuil." This is stated to come from "the Imperial Library, Paris," but the best evidence of its genuineness is the extreme badness of its French.

A fair correspondent sends us the following very accurate translation of M. de Lamartine's verses on the tree (given in our last), being of opinion that the enjoyment of them should not be confined to those who are acquainted with French:

The tree thou hast sever'd from earth shall arise,  
Though torn from the soil it shall bloom in the skies.  
I ask not that God may restore it to thee,  
For as a sweet shade shall its memory be!  
Neath its cool leafy shadow the birds shall no more  
Their glad songs of joy through the summer air pour;  
But more near than thy window their sweet notes will swell,  
And breathe the heart's music which says—thou'st done well.

A Paris correspondent says: "There has been a very close contest for the election of a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science in place of the late Alexis de Tocqueville. The candidates were both strong—M. Adolphe Garnier, professor, and author of a large number of works on moral philosophy, some of which are very highly esteemed; and M. Jules Simon, the well-known author of "Le Droit," "La Liberté," and other works. The former obtained nineteen votes, and the latter eighteen. M. Adolphe Garnier is thus chosen successor to the chair of De Tocqueville. The next vacancy will doubtless place M. Jules Simon in the Institute also. M. Cousin was a candidate, but withdrew his name. At the last voting but one MM. Simon and Garnier were equal; but M. Michel Chevalier having arrived, and another vote being taken, the majority was in favour of the latter candidate, as above stated. One member's vote was thus all but, if not quite, made known."

The King of Bavaria has offered a prize of 2000 florins for a Manual of German Antiquities up to the time of Charlemagne; a prize of 10,000 florins for an erudite Manual of German History, from the first beginning of historical knowledge down to the nineteenth century—or, if a smaller compass should be preferred, to the fifteenth century, in which case the prize should be reduced to 5000 florins; a prize of 3000 florins for the Biography of a Distinguished German, and one of equal amount for the Biography of a Celebrated Bavarian. The competition works for the first prize must be delivered at the Academy of Sciences at Munich on the 1st of January, 1863; those for the last two prizes on the 31st of March, 1861. The Manual of German History, in its first part at least, up to the fifteenth century, must be delivered on the 1st of January, 1865.

Mr. R. Holt has obtained of the Bey of Tunis the authorisation of establishing there, under the protection of government, a printing press, and a *Gazette* which is to be named *Official Gazette of Tunis*.

#### PUBLIC READING SOCIETIES.

ON THE EVENING OF TUESDAY, the 7th inst., Charles John Plumptre, Esq., Barrister-at-law, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the London Public Reading Society, attended at the Bridport Literary and Scientific Institute, for the purpose of delivering an address, and giving some readings from English authors in illustration of the manner in which the society conducts its operations. The Rev. Henry Rawlinson

was called to the chair, and said that Mr. Plumptre had been known to him for a considerable time, and was qualified to instruct them in the interesting object of the formation of auxiliary reading societies in all cities and towns of England, in connection with the London public reading society, under the presidency of Lord Brougham, one of the greatest men, and most sincere and useful philanthropists of the age. Mr. Plumptre then came forward amid much cheering, and thanked the audience for their very kind and cordial reception of him. He trusted that it augured well, and was a favourable omen for the establishment of a public reading society in Bridport. He explained the aim and purposes of the original London, and other (auxiliary) public reading societies, and appealed to the ladies and gentlemen of Bridport, to lose no time in organising a similar society in their own town. He could assure them that its influence for good, especially to the humbler and less educated classes of the community, had worked well. By many of the most distinguished men of the time it was regarded as a movement capable of accomplishing very beneficial results. The readings found most to interest and amuse the various audiences in and around London and elsewhere were selections from the works of Shakespeare, Scott, Dickens, Macaulay, Tennyson, Goldsmith, Byron, Hood, Longfellow, and Haliburton (Sam Slick). In conclusion, the learned and accomplished lecturer expressed a hope that the town of Bridport would organise such an auxiliary society for themselves, and show how much good could thus be done through the expenditure of very small means in money, time, and labour, compared with the result that might be expected to flow from its establishment. In illustration of the manner in which the readings are conducted, Mr. Plumptre then read the following selections: "The Lady Clara Vere de Vere," by Tennyson; "The Song of the Shirt," by Hood; "The Old Clock on the Stairs," by Longfellow; "The Jackdaw of Rheims," by Barham; "The Blacksmith," by Longfellow; "The Bridge of Sighs," by Hood; "My Lord Tom Noddy," by Barham. The applause throughout was frequent and enthusiastic, and at the conclusion a vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Plumptre by the Rev. Chairman, and carried by acclamation. Mr. Plumptre, in acknowledging it, expressed his sense of the high compliment that had been paid him, and said he should at all times be happy to aid any branch society that might be formed with his assistance, whenever he happened to be in the neighbourhood; but that the best proof that could be given him that his remarks had been approved of, would be the formation, with as little delay as possible, of a public reading society at Bridport. Accordingly, we are happy to understand that a society will commence its first public reading to the working classes of Bridport and vicinity in a very short time, readings being already well appreciated in the place.

#### MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE REPEAL OF THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING the ninth annual meeting of the Society for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge was held at St. Martin's Hall, and, considering that the Association now believes the main object for which it was founded all but achieved, it is not surprising that the gathering was very numerous and very excited in its character. Mr. A. S. Ayrton, M.P., occupied the chair, and stated the present position of the paper duty.

The following resolutions were put and carried, in spite of some opposition on the part of Mr. Bohn and other gentlemen, who complained that they were not permitted to speak: 1. "That the excise duty on paper obstructs literature and education, impedes commerce, wastes capital, harasses industry, injures the revenue, is incapable of collection without violating the law of the land, has been condemned by Parliament, and ought to be repealed forthwith." 2. "That this meeting, rejoicing in the prospect of the exemption of the press from all taxation, records its acknowledgments to Mr. Milner Gibson for his eleven years' labour in the cause, and to Mr. Gladstone for his proposal, in his present budget, to complete that exemption." 3. "That the following petition be adopted by this meeting:—'To the Honourable the House of Commons in Parliament assembled, the petition of the undersigned, in public meeting assembled at St. Martin's Hall, Westminster, February 22, 1860, sheweth:—That the excise duty on paper obstructs literature and education, impedes commerce, wastes capital, harasses industry, is incapable of collection without violating the law of the land, has been condemned by Parliament, and ought to be repealed forthwith. That your petitioners have therefore heard with great satisfaction that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed the repeal of the duties on paper and foreign books. That your petitioners have also seen with great pleasure the accompanying proposal to abolish the use of the impressed stamp, to reduce the rates of the book postage, and to extend it alike to all printed matter. Your petitioners therefore pray that your honourable house will sanction these measures, and your petitioners will ever pray.'"

Mr. Bohn handed the chairman a motion, which was as follows:—"That the petition be not presented until the meeting has a guarantee of free trade in rags, both in France and Germany." But, on the question having been put whether this motion be discussed, it was put and negatived almost unanimously.

#### OBITUARY.

ROCHESTER, Bishop of.—The Hon. and Right Rev. George Murray, for forty-six years a Lord Bishop of the Church, and for thirty-three Bishop of Rochester, died at his residence in Chester-square, London, in the 75th year of his age. The deceased prelate was the eldest surviving son of Lord George Murray, the second son of the third Duke of Atholl. He was born on the 12th of January 1784, educated at Christ's Church, Oxford, where he did not distinguish himself in any remarkable manner. In the year 1814 (when he was only thirty years of age) he was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man, and in 1827 he was translated to the see of Rochester. His Lordship's literary labours did not extend beyond the publication of his Charges.

# THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD

## And Trade Register.

### SITUATIONS OFFERED.

**ADVERTISEMENTS** for this department of the **BOOKSELLERS' RECORD** are charged 3s. 6d. each if not exceeding 50 words in length.

#### TO BOOKSELLERS' ASSISTANTS.

**WANTED**, an active and energetic man, thoroughly experienced in the **SECOND-HAND BOOKSELLING BUSINESS**.—Address, by letter, to Messrs. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, and Co., 50, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, W.

**WANTED**, a Gentleman who has influence with, and connection amongst, Publishers to **INTRODUCE** an established **WEEKLY JOURNAL**. Salary and liberal commission to a thoroughly competent man.—Apply, "A. B." (No. 508), 19, Wellington-street North, Strand, W.C.

**STATIONERS.—WANTED**, a young man that understands Stamping in Cameo and Relief, and would make himself generally useful.—Apply to CROCKER, GUPP, and Co., 154, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

**STATIONER'S TOWN TRAVELLER** **WANTED**.—A young man with a good connexion among Fancy Stationers, &c.—Apply by letter to "F. W. and Co.," 50, Watling-street.

**TO STATIONERS.—WANTED**, by a City House, an able and active young man, as **ASSISTANT**.—Apply by letter to "G. S.," Messrs. Grimwade's, Wholesale Stationers, New Earl-street, E.C.

**TO PAPER MAKERS.—WANTED**, in the South of England, an experienced **FOREMAN** to superintend the making of printing paper, in a two-machine mill.—Apply by letter to "A. B.," 101, Upper Thames-street, London, stating salary required.

**TO STATIONERS' ASSISTANTS.** **WANTED**, a steady man, who understands the making up and over-seeing of Vellum Bookbinding, Engraving, and Printing. No work done on the premises, but applicant must attend counter and keep petty cash. First-class references required.—Apply by letter, stating salary, "C. D.," Mr. Radford's, Tobaccoist, Fleet-street, E.C.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

**ADVERTISEMENTS** for this department of the **BOOKSELLERS' RECORD** are received at 2s. 6d. each if not exceeding 30 words in length.

**TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—A** gentleman connected with the trade, requires an **AGENCY**, to sell on commission. References or security given.—Address "A. J. B.," care of G. L. Shaw, 1, Angel-court, Bank, E.C.

**TO MASTER PRINTERS.—A** quick and clean jobbing compositor is open to an **ENGAGEMENT**. Is practically experienced in the routine and management of a jobbing office. Has a knowledge of press, and could make up a weekly newspaper.—Address "M. O.," 7, Newcastel-street, Farringdon-street, city, E.C.

**TO LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS.** **A** lithographer, of some years' experience (in the show card line more particularly), is open to an **ENGAGEMENT**, by the day or otherwise, on the following terms: One day, 7s. 6d.; two days, 14s.; three days, 11s.; or by the week, 11. 16s.—Address "X. Y. Z.," 4, Suffolk-cottages, Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, S.

**TO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, and STATIONERS.—WANTED**, by the advertiser, age 30, a **SITUATION**, either as **MANAGER** or **ASSISTANT**. Has had during the last two years the entire management of a business in the country. First-class references as to character and abilities from late employer.—Address "A. P.," care of Messrs. Whitaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane, London, E.C.

### BUSINESSES, PREMISES, &c.

**PAPER-MILL.—To be SOLD**, a **PAPER MILL**, with a good supply of water, and within five minutes of railway, and water carriage, with or without a handsome residence.—Apply, "A. B.," Mackinson and Co., Solicitors, 3, Elm-court, Temple.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE**, or take upon a long renewable Lease, a **SITE** for a **PAPER MILL** upon the chalk formation, in direct communication with a coal district, with a railway siding, or close to a railway station; one with water power would be preferred, with an abundant supply of spring water.—Apply by letter, stating full particulars, to "A. B.," Messrs. Renbow, Tucker, and Saltwell, 1, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London.

**TO STATIONERS.—To be SOLD**, with immediate possession, the **STOCK** in **TRADE**. Fixtures, &c. for 1100. Established 18 years. A good opportunity to add Berlin wools. Satisfactory reasons given for leaving.—Particulars of Mr. WILLIAMS, No. 182, Borough.

**FANCY and STATIONERY BUSINESS** to be **DISPOSED OF**: a genuine concern, in a first-rate neighbourhood, West-end. Good connection. Convenient and spacious shop. Capital house, containing 17 rooms, with private door. Rent 80l.; letting-off to amount of rent. The whole in excellent repair. Coming-in about 4500l.—Apply to Mr. ROGERS, 7, Wellington-street, London-bridge.

### BOOKS AND BOOKSELLING, &c.

[Publishers and Booksellers who have facts or announcements which they may wish to appear in this department of the **BOOKSELLERS' RECORD** AND **TRADE CIRCULAR** will oblige by forwarding them (if possible, not later than Thursday) to the office, 19, Wellington-street North, Strand, W.C.]

**THE MANY ADMIRERS OF THE REV. J. M. BELLEV** will be glad to hear that a new volume of sermons by him is in the press. It will be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

MESSRS. ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK, of Edinburgh, are issuing a third thousand of Mr. Farrar's "Julian Home, a tale of College Life."

MESSRS. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, and Co. announce as forthcoming "Corvoda Abbey," a tale, and "Miriam May," a romance of real life.

ANOTHER LECTURE by Mr. William Longman, is in the press. Like a former one, it has been delivered to a rural audience.

THE "ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THE WORLD" says that a Manchester daily paper, on Conservative principles, is in contemplation. Manchester will thus have three daily journals.

MR. ROBERT B. BROUGH will soon commence in the *Welcome Guest*, of which he is editor, the publication of a serial tale, "Good for Something: an Every-day Romance."

MESSRS. CHAPMAN AND HALL will publish next week "A Comparative View of the Human and Animal Frame," by Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, the well-known scientific lecturer and writer.

"THE GARDEN THAT PAID THE RENT" is the title of a new volume in the press, to be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. Miss Coulton's "Farm of Four Acres," issued by the same publishers, has attained, we hear, an extraordinary circulation.

ANOTHER AND CONCLUDING VOLUME of scarce and valuable economical tracts has lately been printed at the expense of Lord Overstone for distribution among his friends. Like the two former issues, it is edited by Mr. McCulloch.

MR. BOHN next month will make an acceptable addition to his "Historical Library"—the late Lord Nugent's "Memorials of Hampden." This will be the fourth, and by far the cheapest, edition of what is now a classical work.

IT IS STATED that the pamphlet, "Why have I taken the pledge?" by the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, has reached its third thousand. A colonel in the army has written for a supply, stating his desire to furnish every man in his regiment with a copy.

THE NEW VOLUME by the gentleman whose *nom de plume* is "Owen Meredith," the author of "The Wanderer," "Clytemnestra," &c., will be entitled "Lucile: a Poem." Messrs. Chapman and Hall promise it "shortly."

"A HOUSE FOR THE SUBURBS, socially and architecturally sketched," is the promising and attractive title of a work announced for publication at the beginning of the month, from the pen of Mr. Thomas Morris, Member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

M. DE LAMARTINE'S "MARY STUART," translated from the original MS. of the celebrated Frenchman by Mr. Houston, and published by Messrs. Adam Black and Co., of Edinburgh, has reached a second thousand. It is an exclusively English work, the original not having been published in France.

MR. JEFFS, of the Burlington Arcade, has in the press a new edition of Mrs. Austin's English translation of the Memoir of the late lamented "Duchess of Orleans, Helen of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin." It will comprise additional letters of the high-minded and excellent princess.

THE LITERATURE OF COOKERY seems inexhaustible. Messrs. Burns and Lambert, the Roman Catholic publishers, announce a culinary work of a new kind, a "Cookery Manual for Lent, containing a variety of dishes which may be used on fasting and abstinence days."

"A LIFE FOR A LIFE," by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," a new revised edition, will form the ninth volume of Messrs. Hurst and Blackett's Standard Library of Cheap Editions of Popular Modern Works; to be published at the beginning of next month.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE for next month promises well. The Rev. J. W. Blakesley (the Hertfordshire Incumbent) on the Isthmus of Suez question; Mr. Venables, the *Saturday* and *Edinburgh* reviewer, on "Government by Families;" Herbert Spencer, Herbert Coleridge, &c. &c., offer an attractive bill of fare, in which there is no lack of solid *pièces de résistance*.

MR. MURRAY announces as "just ready," the "Memoir of the Life of the late Ary Scheffer," the celebrated painter, from the pen of the wife of Mr. Grote, the historian of Greece. Mrs. Grote is well known in literary, as well as fashionable, circles; but this is, we believe, her first avowed appearance as an authoress.

SINCE THE PUBLICATION of the last volume of his "History of Latin Christianity," the Dean of St. Paul's has been comparatively a stranger to the printing-press. Mr. Murray is publishing from his pen "Church Extension in the British Colonies and Dependencies: a Sermon preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, on Trinity Sunday, 1859. By Henry Hart Milman, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's."

THE EXACT TITLE of MR. BUTT'S WORK ON ITALIAN HISTORY, which we announced last week as in preparation by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, is "History of Italy, from the Abdication of Napoleon: by Isaac Butt." Vols. I. and II. are nearly ready, and the work will be completed in three.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BUDGET SPEECH has been published by at least one cheap printer. The only official publication of it, however, is that announced by Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son as "nearly ready." "The Chancellor of the Exchequer's Speech on the Financial State and Prospects of the Country, delivered in the House of Commons on Friday, February 10th. Published by permission."

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON does not repel dedications. He recently allowed Mr. Ernest Jones the Chartist poet, to inscribe to him "Corayda," and he has given a similar permission in the case of the far-travelled Mr. Kinahan Cornwallis, who has surveyed mankind from California to Japan. Mr. Cornwallis's new autobiographical work "My Life and Adventures," dedicated by permission to Lord Derby's last Colonial Secretary, is being published by Messrs. Arthur Hall, Virtue and Co.

WE ANNOUNCED SOME TIME AGO that Mr. Bentley had in preparation an English translation of Mommensen's original and lively History of Rome. Meanwhile Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son are publishing an English version, executed by Mr. George Robertson, of a very interesting section of Mommensen's book, "The Earliest Inhabitants of Italy." The translation is made from the second edition, and is accompanied by a preface from Dr. Schmitz, the rector of the High School of Edinburgh, and editor of Niebuhr's Lectures.

THE LEADING INSURANCE JOURNAL, the *News*, has recently trebled its size. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the reason given for the change. "It will not," says the announcement in the editorial columns, "have escaped the attention of our friends, that for some months very frequently more than one half of the entire journal has been occupied with advertisements. These have entrenched too much upon the space which is due to literary and original contributions." Hence the enlargement, in connection with which the *News* will add to its insurance matter, "mining, banking, railway, and general commercial information."

MR. ROBERT HARDWICKE, of Piccadilly, has published the first of "The Piccadilly Papers: a series of Pamphlets on Questions of the Day, by Independent Writers," with the motto, "Parcere personis, dicere de vitiis." The editors of this new venture "do not profess to be free from opinions and definite principles of their own; but one great object of the proposed series is to afford earnest and independent thinkers an opportunity of addressing the public at little or no expense, and therefore great latitude of opinion will be allowed. The title of No. 1 is, "The Great Increase of the Public Expenditure: its Cause, and how to Check it."

ONE INJURY possibly to be inflicted by Mr. Gladstone's Budget on the English publishers has been noticed by the *Saturday Review*. "The abolition (says our contemporary) of the protective duties on manufactures removes, at the price of less than half a million, one of the most objectionable remnants of the obsolete commercial system, and it is only to be lamented that the Continental and American trade in pirated English books will attain greatly enlarged proportions in the absence of a rigorous search at the Custom House." The great publishers should look to the mischief thus likely to be perpetrated, and, like other interests, press their claims on the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

SOME WEEKS AGO we stated in our foreign columns that the Queen of Sweden had translated a work on "Vineyard Labourers" from the English. It is in course of re-translation into French, and the fact was recently mentioned by the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Star* so as to convey the impression that the Swedish version was the original. Messrs. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday have accordingly addressed to our contemporary a note in the following terms: "Will you allow us to correct a scrap of curious literary intelligence which appeared in the foreign correspondence of your impression of Monday last. Your correspondent writes, 'That a little work by the Queen of Sweden, called "The Workmen in our Lord's Vineyard," has just reached Paris, and is about to be translated by Mlle. du Paget. Her Majesty writes under the name of Jane Wincombe.' The work referred to must doubtless be 'Vineyard Labourers,' written by an English lady of the name of Jane Anne Wincombe, which has had a considerable sale in this country, and which has recently been translated into Swedish by the royal lady alluded to."



ON THE DEPARTURE OF MR. PETER BAYNE, the editor of the *Edinburgh Witness*, to undertake the conduct of the *Dial*, the journal founded by the late Hugh Miller became a daily organ. The experiment does not appear to have been successful. The *Witness* of Saturday makes the following announcement: "We have now given the experiment of a daily issue of the *Witness*—urged upon us by a number of our friends—a fair trial; and although many of our supporters have expressed themselves highly satisfied with our efforts, still a vast preponderance of them express a decided preference for our bi-weekly issue. We therefore intend to discontinue our daily issue after to-day, and to give our exclusive attention, as formerly, to the bi-weekly, which will again assume its old form, as being, in so far as we have been able to ascertain, most in accordance with the wishes of our subscribers."

MESSRS. CHAPMAN AND HALL will publish early in March, "Poems and Essays, by William Caldwell Roscoe, edited, with a prefatory memoir, by his brother-in-law, Richard Holt Hutton," in two volumes. Vol. II. will comprise a number of Mr. Roscoe's contributions to the *National Review*, among them several which at the time of their appearance excited considerable attention, and were ascribed to more famous writers. We may specify the papers on "Tennyson;" "The Classical School of English Poetry: Matthew Arnold;" "W. M. Thackeray, Artist and Moralist;" "Sir E. B. Lytton, Novelist, Philosopher, and Poet;" the last a criticism marked by very high ability.

ERRORS OF THE PRESS.—No man of ordinary sensibility has ever been connected with a newspaper without suffering pangs unspeakable at times, from the pranks played by the types. The Printer's Devil is usually held responsible for these annoyances, and occasionally they are of a character which no earthly authority would be willing to acknowledge. Still, tired eyes and fingers, and overwrought brains, are no uncommon inmates of a printing-office. To which of these was to be attributed a curious misprint in yesterday's leader we shall not undertake to determine. Ordinarily the good sense of readers can supply what is deficient in these not uncommon mistakes; but they would be puzzled to know what was intended in the case in hand. It appears—"We do battle, without shot or charge, for the cause of the right!" This would be very weak battle, indeed. It was written—"without stint or change."—*American Paper*.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW AND SON announce for publication, on the 1st of March, a Dictionary of the English Language, by Dr. Worcester, on which he has been engaged since 1846. The work is very highly spoken of by men of eminence in America. In a letter to the author, Prof. C. C. Felton, of Harvard College, says: "I congratulate you on the successful accomplishment of this crowning work. It is destined, without a doubt, to be the standard Dictionary of our language, conferring on our country an inestimable literary advantage." The Rev. A. P. Peabody, editor of the *North American Review*, says: "The examination which I have thus far been able to make confirms the opinion of its transcending excellence which I formed from the specimen sheets submitted to my inspection. There is no point at which I can perceive less than the highest attainable care and skill. There is no department within the province of a dictionary that has been left imperfect." Prof. O. W. Holmes, the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" (in the *Atlantic Monthly*), says: "The Dictionary is indeed a monumental work, and one of which our city and country may be proud as long as we have a city, a country, and a language."

MANCHESTER has at least one "local genius" of a literary kind, a Mr. Edwin Waugh, the author of "Lancashire Sketches," a skilful manipulator of the dialect of his native county, and some of whose songs have obtained an unprecedented popularity in the cotton-spinning districts. The first edition of his poems recently published has been exhausted, and another will be issued shortly by Mr. Slater, of Manchester. While on the subject of Lancashire genius, we may add that we see with much regret a statement in the correspondence of a Manchester paper to the effect that the veteran author of "Passages in the Life of a Radical" is suffering from illness and from pecuniary distress. We give the letter *in extenso*, and hope that Mr. Bamford's friends will press on the Government the weight and justice of his claims: "From your paper of Saturday last, and also from a personal visit in the afternoon of that day, I am sorry to find that the old Reformer, Mr. Bamford, is suffering from a severe attack of illness; and, what makes the matter worse, he is struggling with the most absolute poverty. Mr. Bamford has no means of gaining wherewith to support himself and his aged wife, but by giving occasional lectures, readings, &c., which I very much fear, if even he could secure the necessary engagements, his health would not enable him to follow successfully; and even if he could, it would only secure him a bare putting on for the day, and would still leave the future dark and uncertain. It has occurred to me that something might be done, with a reasonable expectation of securing to Mr. Bamford and his wife sufficient to keep the wolf from their door. It is unnecessary to refer to the labours and sufferings that Mr. Bamford has gone through in the interests

of great measures, the realisation of which the country is now rejoicing in; but if either his political history, or his local literary standing, or his manly English character be considered, I think that a sufficient claim would present itself to justify the grant by Government of the usual allowance in such cases, viz. 50*l.* a year. This would be a great thing for Mr. Bamford, as it would place him beyond the reach of absolute want, or the dread of a workhouse board. I should be glad if you would give this a place in your valuable, widely-circulated, and influential paper, and still more so if its insertion should lead to what is so desirable. It will never do to allow a person like Mr. Bamford, who has so distinguished himself in the cause of human progress, to wither away in obscurity under the blighting hand of want.

PART-PUBLISHING, in the case of standard works, is coming into vogue with leading members of the Trade. The Messrs. Longman have published an edition in cheap monthly parts of Moore's Poetical Works, and are now proceeding with one of Lord John Russell's Memoirs of Moore. Mr. Murray's cheap monthly issue in parts of Lord Byron's Works, Moore's Life of Byron, and Boswell's Life of Johnson, is another case in point; and we wish every success to the similar issue promised from Albemarle-street, of the poems of the severe and truthful Crabbe. Mr. Bentley is following in the wake of the Messrs. Longman and of Mr. Murray. On the 29th, he will publish the first of a series of shilling monthly parts, to be completed in twelve, of the well-known "Dictionary of Christian Churches and Sects, from the earliest ages of Christianity," by the Rev. J. B. Marsden, the historian of the Puritans. Still more important, perhaps, is Mr. Bentley's announcement of a monthly issue, in parts, of his edition of Horace Walpole's entire correspondence, edited by Mr. Peter Cunningham. This is the first collective edition of the great letter-writer's epistles, not only excellently edited, but never before arranged in chronological order. It is a good idea to issue it in comparatively cheap monthly parts, of which the first will be published on the 29th, to be completed in eighteen. In this way, an unequalled record of half a century of English life, political, social, and literary, will be placed easily within the reach of middle-class purchasers.

IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, on Friday last week, at Nisi Prius, at Guildhall, before Mr. Justice Wightman and a common jury, an action was tried, brought by a Mr. Barry against Mr. Shipley, as the registered proprietor of the *Sporting Life*, for a libel published in that paper reflecting on his character. Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., and Mr. Welsby appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Serjeant Parry and Mr. H. James for the defendant. Mr. Edwin James stated the case to the jury on the part of the plaintiff, who, he said, was a commission agent, and the defendant was a saddler and the registered proprietor of a new sporting paper entitled the *Sporting Life*. The new paper in the first instance was called the *Penny Bell's Life*, and the offices were in the immediate vicinity of those of *Bell's Life*. Upon an application, however, to the Court of Chancery, the parties connected with the *Penny Bell's Life* were obliged to give up their title, and they adopted that of the *Sporting Life*. The libel arose out of an advertisement which appeared in *Bell's Life*, and which related to the formation of an "Association for the Suppression of Frauds in Betting." The defendant's paper, taking up this advertisement, admitted a letter into its columns, signed "Miles," in which it was stated that the get-together of the association in question were two persons of the names of Eicke and Barry, the former of whom was then imprisoned for his connection with the sale of military commissions, and the latter of whom was also unfavourably known to the public. The editor of the *Sporting Life*, remarking on this letter, said that the plaintiff was known from his connection with Brown's Patent Parchment Company, and also from his having been charged with having set fire to his house at Romsey. Such were the facts connected with the libel. He (Mr. E. James) would prove that there was no ground whatever for the imputation cast upon plaintiff that he had committed arson. When the libel appeared an application was made for an apology. This was refused, and the present action was brought. The defendant pleaded justification, and the plaintiff was now on his trial as to whether he was guilty of arson or not.—William Barry, the plaintiff, was then called and examined, and said he was an agent, carrying on business at 4, Victoria-street, Westminster. He had proposed a plan for a club for suppressing frauds practised by men who, by advertising, obtained money for the purpose of returning a larger sum upon racing. Capt. Cockburn, late of the 60th Rifles, was secretary to the club. He (witness) was partner and manager to Brown's Patent Parchment Company. The business was carried on at Romsey, and witness resided at that place. On a Sunday in March, 1859, witness's house took fire. He was out at the time, but, seeing the fire, he returned with two men, and took every means to put out the fire. He sent to the nearest place for the fire-engine. The greater portion of his furniture was burnt. He was insured for 400*l.* in the Exchange Fire Assurance Company, and he received from that office about 380*l.*

for his loss. He never heard that he was charged with having set his house on fire. The witness underwent a severe cross-examination by Mr. Serjeant Parry. He denied that he told men not to go into the burning premises, as there was gunpowder in the upper rooms, which might explode. He had not sent away boxes containing goods from his house on the Saturday preceding the fire. He did send on the Saturday an imperial with some articles of his wife's to the railway-station, to be "called for," as he and his wife were going up to London on the following Monday. The object of the club which he proposed to set up was to prevent its members from being swindled by pretended betting-men. Witness admitted that fourteen years ago he was tried and found guilty of cheating at cards, but the conviction was quashed. At the conclusion of the plaintiff's case, Mr. Serjeant Parry addressed the jury for the defendant, and called witnesses in support of the justification. The hearing of the case occupied a considerable time, and the jury ultimately returned a verdict for the defendant.

THE NEWSPAPER STAMP.—An elaborate article, signed "John Gray," appears in the *North British Advertiser* (of which that gentleman is a proprietor), on the alterations proposed by Mr. Gladstone in the postal transmission of newspapers. "It appears to us (says Mr Gray) that there are just two shapes in which the proposed printed-matter-stamps may be used in newspaper offices under the new law, and these are—(1) The stamp may be adhesive (in short, our present letter stamp), with the addition of a three-halfpenny one for papers over four and not exceeding six ounces in weight; or (2) newspaper covers may be printed by the Stamp-Office for the newspaper trade, and sold in packets of not less than one thousand each, or some other fixed number, just as envelopes for letters are now printed and sold in addition to the adhesive stamp." The objections to the adhesive stamp are described by Mr Gray as three. One is the time required. "The paper on which they are to be placed must be wetted, and the stamp itself must also be wetted on the upper side. To perform this operation on 14,500 papers [the number, it would seem, printed of the *North British Advertiser*] would take a good average hand at least twenty-four hours, being at the rate of ten papers per minute, or to perform it within the space of two hours would require twelve pair of hands—no great affair, however, after all." Another more important objection is thus described:—"Suppose we adopt the adhesive stamp, how are we to use it? Are we to hand weekly to our apprentices and others who fold the papers for post, fourteen thousand five hundred penny stamps—value 60*l.*? Tell them that they must be very good boys, that they are to put one stamp on each paper or cover, and on no account to take them to the bunshop instead? Will the Legislature sanction the amount of temptation which must inevitably be presented by the adoption of this course? We hope not." Besides: "Newspapers may be stolen for the sake of the stamps affixed thereon, which are removable without the slightest difficulty by merely placing them for a few minutes, together with as much of the paper as they cover, in cold water, when, by the application of a little gum or paste, they may be used again without the possibility of their being distinguished from those in the original state; whilst receivers of this new article of contraband trade would be found in all quarters." The feasibility of a stamped newspaper cover is then discussed, and a verdict adverse to it is given, for the reason that in cases where a large supply of covers is printed in advance, "to print a year's supply of stamped covers for the papers sent by post would cost in stamps alone upwards of 3000*l.*; whilst to the proprietors of a daily paper with the like present circulation the cost would be upwards of 18,000*l.* Stamped covers, then, will never do for us, unless indeed the Stamp Office would engage to stamp them for us every Friday afternoon after the weekly corrections of the addresses have been completed, in which case we could previously print the names and addresses, as at present, on unstamped paper. But such a resource as this is entirely out of question." Mr. Gray concludes with the following excellent and practical suggestion, which on every ground, that of utility as well as morality, deserves to be pressed on the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer: "We suggest, firstly, to accept the Chancellor's proposal, that all newspapers not exceeding four ounces in weight go by post if bearing the common penny stamp; and that all newspapers above four and not exceeding six ounces in weight may be conveyed by post if bearing a three-halfpenny stamp. But, secondly, we suggest that it shall be optional for every newspaper proprietor to be furnished with either or both penny and three-halfpenny adhesive stamps, bearing the name of his own paper, and to be sold to him only; said stamps to convey the paper only, the name of which it bears; it being at the same time rendered illegal, and punishable with fine or imprisonment, for any person whatsoever, except himself and his own servants, to use, or to be found in possession of, one or more of these distinctive stamps in an unobliterated state. The general use of these stamps by any newspaper proprietor should not, however, preclude him from using the common penny and three-halfpenny

stamp whenever chance or convenience might require him to do so. Under this law every newspaper proprietor would be enabled to protect himself against any loss of stamps by peculation. His stamps would be of value to himself only, precisely as is the distinctive stamp impressed upon his paper now. Temptation would not be presented to office boys or others to steal these stamps; and as they would be required in very large numbers at a time, the printing thereof would create no extra trouble or expense whatever, original type or engraving only excepted." We hope Mr. Gray's suggestion will receive the attention and consideration which it deserves, and be ultimately adopted by the Government.

IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH ON Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Crompton and a special jury, a curious case was tried, in which a Mr. Cooper was plaintiff, and the National Newspaper League Company (the proprietors of the *Dial*) defendants. The action was brought to recover a sum of money for director's fees and services rendered as editor of the *Dial Register*. The defendants pleaded several pleas, denying their liability, and had paid 2l. 4s. 6d. into court. Mr. Henry James and Mr. Beresford were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., and Mr. Melhuish were counsel for the defendants. Mr. Henry James having detailed the plaintiff's case, called the following evidence:—Mr. Cooper deposed: I was editor of a monthly publication started by the company named the *Dial Register*, which was started temporarily till the production of the contemplated daily paper to be called the *Dial*. I was also one of the directors of the company. On the 25th May, 1857, I was appointed editor of the *Register*, at a salary of four guineas a number. The company was formed for the establishment of a daily paper, "to be devoted exclusively to the morality of the events and questions of the day." By the deed of settlement of the company, dated 7th May 1856, the remuneration "of the directors was not to exceed 5000l. a year, exclusive of the remuneration of those officers who happened to be directors." At an extraordinary meeting of the directors, held on the 9th June 1856, it was agreed that "there should be appropriated out of the funds 2000l. a year annually, with which to pay the chairman three guineas and each of the directors two guineas for each attendance, together with the back payments for attendances from the complete registration of the company."—Mr. Edwin James: But there were no funds to appropriate. Plaintiff: I commenced my duties as joint editor with Mr. Glenny on the 25th May 1857, but Mr. Glenny resigned on the 13th July.—The Judge: Then Mr. Glenny only had about a month of it. Plaintiff: I then remained sole editor. In October 1857, the paper was published mid-monthly, but I have not been paid anything for those extra services. On the 24th November 1858 I received a notice from the secretary of my dismissal, and the termination of my engagement on the 1st December following. I claim a year's salary on the ground of the illegality of the notice. I attended as a director seventy-five board meetings during the years 1856-7, and part of the year 1858, for which I claim 157l. 10s. The learned counsel put in a certified copy of an extract of the capital and shares of the company forwarded to the Board of Trade on the 7th December 1859. By that it appeared that the company was to consist of 250,000 shares, of 1l. each, of which 12,464 shares were taken up previous to the 25th May 1859; and there had been called up a deposit of 2l. per share, and the total amount of the deposits received was 21,721l. 8s. 8d. Cross-examined by Mr. James: I was introduced to the company by Mr. Cribb, a promoter of the company, on the 28th December 1855. I resigned my directorship in March 1858. The first claim I made for board attendances was on the 2nd July 1859. I then made a claim for 115 attendances, but I have since corrected it from the examination of the books, and on a judge's order. The *Dial Register* was started as a temporary affair, to prepare the way for the *Dial* by reporting the progress of the movement. The first number appeared on the 1st July 1857, and contained an article from my pen, headed "Address to our Readers." It expressed a hope of the speedy termination of the register.—Mr. Edwin James: A species of suicide. Plaintiff: Yes, by the substitution of the *Dial*. The article stated that the directors had husbanded the funds of the company, and that they had served up to that hour without fee or reward. I now claim 157l. 10s. for board fees. It was true that up to that time we had not received a farthing. I meant by the quotation referred to that the fees were to be paid up to that time, though they had not been paid. I sent in my claim for board fees, salary for wrongful dismissal, and a claim for extra services as editor of the mid-monthly as well as the monthly paper, in December 1858; and on the 11th January 1859 I gave a receipt for 54l. 15s. 6d., "in full of all my claims of every description against the company up to this date." I received a cheque for the amount. I frequently mentioned board fees to the directors, but I did not make a claim for them. At first I refused to sign the receipt, but on Mr. Fletcher, the secretary, stating to me that he had not sent in any other claim than that, I signed the receipt and took the money on the understanding that it did not prejudice my other

claims. After I had signed I consulted "Dr. Johnson's Dictionary" for the meaning of the word "claim." I had an impression that I understood the meaning of the word "claim," and I then had a particular reason for ascertaining it.—Mr. Edwin James: What said the great lexicographer upon the subject? Plaintiff: That "claim" meant a demand for something due—in law, the demand of something in another's possession. I have since consulted Todd's "Johnson."—Mr. Edwin James: Did you look for the meaning of "receipt in full?" Plaintiff: No; I made extracts from "Johnson," and have them with me.—Mr. James: Produce them and read them. Plaintiff (reading): "Claim" is a noun substantive—to a demand of anything that is due. "Johnson" gives two quotations:

Now, in the name of Lady Blanche,  
You then can make the "claim" that Arthur did.

—Mr. Edwin James: That is from "King John."  
Plaintiff: Yes; and the other is from Dryden—

Forsworn through arts, the odious traitor's name  
I first return, and then disprove your "claim."

—Mr. Edwin James: That is what I am going to do with you. Did you consult Walker? Plaintiff: I believe the definition is in Walker.—Mr. Edwin James: After Johnson, I suppose you consulted your lawyer. Did he give you a definition of the word "claim?" Plaintiff: No; I did not take the extracts to him. I did not refer to Johnson for a definition when I wrote that the directors were serving without fees. I gave a receipt each week for four guineas—my salary all the time the mid-monthly paper was published. The first time I made a claim for extra services so rendered was on 1st July, 1859.—The Judge: Giving the same form of receipt shows that you were going on on the same footing. The learned counsel was cross-examining the witness as to the statements put forth in the *Register*, that the directors had taken no fees, and the report of a meeting where he seconded a resolution, stating, "We (the directors) have taken nothing, and come before you with clean hands." I did not join in the cheering that followed that announcement. I did not then know that a resolution had been passed by the directors relinquishing their fees. I did not protest against the announcement because there were so many fanatics there. I might as well have attempted to stop the flood or sweep away the ocean. When I signed the receipts for my salary I did not mean it to include my services for the mid-monthly publication.—The jury here conferred together, when the learned Judge said: You appear to be talking together as if you consider the claim rather ludicrous.—The Foreman said they were of opinion there was no yearly hiring, and that the plaintiff was not entitled to board fees.—The learned Judge: I think it is absurd to say this was a yearly hiring.—A Jurymen: And he gave a receipt in full of all demands.—The learned Judge: Is it worth your while to go on, Mr. Henry James?—Mr. H. James: I will withdraw a juror, but I should like first to re-examine the plaintiff.—Mr. Edwin James: If we are to go on I am ready to do so. I will not withdraw a juror, but I will take a verdict for the defendants, and forego our costs.—The terms were assented to, and the jury returned a verdict for the defendants accordingly.—On the subject of the *Dial*, we take the following from a contemporary: The other evening a public meeting was held at the Town Hall, Woolwich, with a view to obtain shareholders to bring out the *Dial* as a daily newspaper. The platform was occupied by the Rev. J. McCrea, of Plumstead, and various addresses were delivered; but the meeting itself was a decided failure, as the numbers present did not exceed forty, the majority of whom were lads and working men, who did not consider the subject of sufficient interest to remain until the close of the proceedings.

**AMERICA.**—Longfellow's "Miles Standish" is to be set to music by Mr. F. Kielblock, of New Bedford, Mass. It will be sung in Boston, under direction of Carl Zerrahn.

MESSRS. DERBY AND JACKSON, of New York, announce as in the press a work by Mr. R. H. Stoddard, entitled "Loves and Heroines of the Poets."

REV. DR. LAMSON, of Dedham, Mass., is about to publish a work with the title, "The Fathers of the Primitive Church Opposed to the Trinity."

MESSRS. TICKNOR AND FIELDS, of Boston, were to publish, on the 4th inst., in one volume, for a dollar, a reprint of "Sermons by the late Rev. F. W. Robertson, Fourth Series."

MR. T. DAVIDS, of New York, has issued a curious little volume on the History of Ink, giving the story of the fluid in all the relations in which that dark substance may be treated.

MR. G. G. EVANS, of New York and Boston, has issued a "Life of the Empress Josephine, Wife of Napoleon I. By Cecil B. Hartley, author of the 'Life of Colonel David Crockett.'"

MESSRS. RUDD AND CARLETON will shortly issue the first two volumes of a translation of "Balzac's Novels and Tales," comprising "The Lily of the Valley" and "Eugenie Grandet." The series will be produced in elegant style, and the literary arrangements are such (says a New York paper), that faithful and spirited transcriptions of the work into English may be depended on.

THE "NEW YORK INDEPENDENT" learns that the author of the article on "Slavery in the Territories," in the last number of the *Christian Examiner*, is J. C. Heywood, Esq., of the New York bar, and a graduate of Harvard College.

TWO YOUNG LADY REPORTERS have been in attendance at the Anti-Slavery Convention during the past two days. Of their skill we have no knowledge, but of their looks we have a favourable impression.—*Boston Atlas*.

MESSRS. SMITH, ENGLISH, and Co., Philadelphia, announce "Science in Theology: Sermons preached before the University of Oxford. By the Rev. Adam S. Farrar, Fellow of Queen's College"—we need scarcely add—Oxford, England.

THE FIRM OF DERBY AND JACKSON, of New York, has been altered by the retirement of Josiah N. Starin, and the acquisition of N. Beardsley and O. M. Fitch, the former a special and the latter a general partner. Mr. Fitch has had many years' experience, and is well and favourably known to the trade.

"SELF-HELP," "MEN WHO HAVE RISEN," &c., are finding American imitators. Messrs. C. S. Francis and Co., New York, have in the press: "Men who Helped themselves; Whence they Started; Where they Journeyed; What they Reached."

MESSRS. THAYER AND ELDRIDGE, the publishers of Redpath's "Life of John Brown," forwarded during the month to Mrs. Mary A. Brown, at North Elba, a draft for 1000 dollars, as a first instalment of the profit the family of Capt. Brown are to receive from the publication of this biography.

A MR. H. HALLET is doing what no English translator has done—executing a translation of one of the best of Massimo d'Azeglio's novels. Messrs. J. P. Lippincott and Co., of Philadelphia, have in the press "Niccolo dei Lapi; or, the Last Days of the Florentine Republic," by Massimo d'Azeglio.

MESSRS. TICKNOR AND FIELDS, the great publishing firm of Boston, have presented to Harvard College library sixty-six volumes of their publications, including the entire set of the beautiful edition of the Waverley Novels, handsomely bound in calf. The librarian states that this firm have probably given the college more books than have been given by any other firm since the college was founded.

THE BOSTON FIRM OF CROSBY, NICHOLS, AND CO. was dissolved on the 1st inst. Messrs. W. H. Piper and Oliver T. Felt retire. The new firm consists of Messrs. William Crosby, Henry P. Nichols, William Lee, and Joseph F. Ainsworth, with the style of Messrs. Crosby, Nichols, Lee, and Co.; who, they state, have purchased the most valuable stereotype plates formerly owned by Phillips, Sampson, and Co.

MESSRS. DERBY AND JACKSON, of New York, have published a rather interesting work, of which the title is, "Adventures and Observations on the West Coast of Africa and its Islands, with Historical and Descriptive Sketches of the Madeira, Canary, Biazra, and Cape Verde Islands, their Climates, Inhabitants, and Productions; Accounts of Places, Peoples, Customs, Trade, Missionary Operations, &c., lying between Tangier, Morocco, and Benguela. By the Rev. Charles W. Thomas, M.A., Member of the Georgia Conference, Chaplain of the African Squadron in 1855, 1856, and 1857."

THE BRADFORD CLUB, an association of gentlemen named after William Bradford, the first English printer in New York, are about to issue (for their own gratification, as no copies are to be sold) a complete collection of the famous poems of "Croaker and Co.," revised by the surviving author, Fitz-Greene Halleck. The Bradford Club is modelled on the "Philobiblon Society," of London, rather than on the English publishing associations, as in both the number of copies struck off of the work printed for them is limited to one for each member. Its first issue was the paper on the Deerfield Massacre, accompanied by a fac-simile map, and is a beautiful specimen of typography, as well as a valuable historical record.

MRS. SWISSELM, the editress of *The St. Cloud (Min.) Democrat*, has been appointed Surveyor of Logs and Lumber. The appointment having been ridiculed, she replies that women have as much right to employments in which the pay is more than the work as men have, and that for one she declines the honour of working for the wages of wifehood; that she would rather saw logs into boards with a hand-saw, for her bread and butter, than take the doled pittance which keeps the most women's souls inside their bodies; and that not one man in five hundred would object to any woman doing the work of a Surveyor-General.

DR. SPRAGUE'S "ANNALS" (says the *New York Observer*) are the great store-house of facts respecting the ministers of America. Now that the Concert of Prayer for Colleges is approaching (the last Thursday in February, let it be remembered), the Secretary of the Western College Society has gathered from these rich volumes the names of eighty-five clergymen, distinguished as preachers, pastors, presidents, professors, authors, &c., who were converted in college. These have been published with a brief biography, a characteristic remark, in a pamphlet, and its wide perusal will stir the Christian heart to pray that thousands more may be raised up, of the same race, converted in college, and trained for eminent usefulness in the Church.



A CURIOSITY OF LITERATURE is likely to be the work announced by Mr. George G. Evans, Philadelphia: "The Throne of David; or, The Rebellion of Prince Absalom. Being an Illustration of the Splendour, Power, and Dominion of the Reign of the Shepherd, Poet, Warrior, King, and Prophet, Ancestor and Type of Jesus; in a Series of Letters addressed by an Assyrian Ambassador, Resident at the Court of Jerusalem, to his Lord and King on the Throne of Nineveh; wherein the Glory of Assyria as well as the Magnificence of Judea is presented to the Reader as by an Eye-witness. By the Rev. J. H. Ingraham, LL.D., Rector of Christchurch, Holy Springs, Mississippi."

MR. FRANK J. THOMPSON, of New York, has issued a prospectus (Mr. Thackeray may consider himself complimented) of "*Vanity Fair*," a new Illustrated Humorous and Satirical Journal. "The time having arrived (says Mr. Thompson) when a publication of this sort, employing the best literary and artistic talent in America, is imperatively demanded by the people, the undersigned has endeavoured to satisfy that demand in the most complete and agreeable manner. To this end, he has engaged writers and artists of the highest order of talent to combine in producing the most refined, witty, sarcastic—if need be—and altogether readable Weekly Journal of Humour ever published in this country. *Vanity Fair* is the organ of no party or section, but assumes a fearless position with regard to all parties, cliques, societies, and classes, in both Church and State, defending the right and assailing the wrong wherever they may be found, without reference to the tender spots of any person or persons. Its aim is to interest and amuse the public, while conveying sharp sermons and pungent lessons on all sorts of topics to all sorts of people." The price of this great journal is only six cents per copy.

THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING PARAGRAPH (says the *New York Saturday Press*) is from a recent letter addressed by an eminent English scholar and critic to Mr. Grant White, on the question of the alleged forgery of the manuscript readings in Mr. Collier's notorious folio Shakespeare: "I am indeed willing to agree with you in thinking that he [Mr. Collier] is quite guiltless of forgery, and trust that the thunderbolt which is about to be launched at him from the Museum will fall harmless on his head. But still there is something in the business that perplexes me. The famous folio (which I saw for the first time about two months ago) abounds in half-erased pencillings by Collier (*whose hand I know as well as I know my own*)—pencillings of words which stand side by side with the same words written by the MS. corrector. How comes this? If the MS. corrector's insertions had been difficult to read, I can easily imagine that Collier, after deciphering them, would copy them on the margin in pencil." [Mr. Collier, on the contrary, has solemnly declared that he made "only a few dots, ticks, and crosses."—*Eng. Tribune*.] "But the old gentleman's script is generally very legible; and yet Collier copies in pencil his very '*Exits*' and '*Asides*!' Then there are the *Ellesmere* papers—one of which has been proved to be a rank forgery, while the others are more than suspicious. And, above all, there is the postscript of Mrs. Alleyn's letter; which postscript included according to Collier the words, 'Mr. Shakespeare of the Globe,' though an inspection of the tattered original must convince any one that those words *never could have had a place in the sentence*. But I drop the subject, with the remark that Collier is a very unfortunate person in having introduced to the public such a mass of questionable things."

FRANCE.—"The small brochure (says the Paris correspondent of a contemporary) of Monseigneur de Ségur, which is sold at three sous, has been printed to the tune of 143,000 copies, the stamp duty of which alone has amounted to 7,150*fr*."

ALEX. DUMAS has issued the commencement of a translation of "An Autobiography of Horace."

CAPTAIN MAYNE REID is attaining a French popularity. We observe announcements of two French translations of works by him, both stereotyped.

ERNEST FEYDEAU, the author of the notorious "Fanny," has produced a new work, "Catherine d'Overmeire."

VOL. I. has been issued of the second edition of the French translation of Sir Archibald Alison's "History of Europe."

THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE CORRESPONDENCE OF NAPOLEON I., published by command of the present Emperor, is announced on sale by the Imperial publisher, Henri Plon.

M. J. PRAT, avocat, has contributed another French translation to the study of Spinoza, whose influence seems to be increasing in France. It is extracted from the fourth part of the "Ethics," and entitled "De la droite manière de vivre."

OUR OLD FRIEND, "ANNA ROSS," is turning up in France. We observe an announcement of a French translation of it, published at Toulouse, by the "Société des Livres Religieux," and sold by the Protestant booksellers of Paris. In these days of controversy between the Emperor and Pope, perhaps even a French translation of another work by the author of "Anna Ross," the once celebrated Father Clement.

A NEW AND VERY CAREFUL EDITION OF BOILEAU has just appeared at Paris, with a biographical and critical notice of the Pope of France, by Sainte-Beuve, of the "Causeries de Lundi."

M. CHARLES NISARD, the Isaac D'Israeli of France, has published a second volume of his recondite yet pleasant work, "The Gladiators of the Republic of Letters in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries"—a French pendant to our own "Quarrels of Authors."

WE NOTE TWO NEW FRENCH TRANSLATIONS from Emmanuel Swedenborg, both executed by M. J. F. C. Le Boys, in each case from the *editio princeps* of the original. One is the treatise on the "White Horse of the Apocalypse;" the other, "The Four Doctrines of the New Jerusalem," published in 1763.

THE PUBLICATION has been commenced of an important work of travels in Palestine, of a more authentic kind than that of M. de Sauley. The author is M. C. Guillaume, a member of the Geographical Society of France; and the title of his work is, "Un Voyage dans le Haouran, et aux bords de la Mer Morte." A large atlas accompanies the text.

A FRENCH VERSION OF SOME OF SWIFT'S HUMOROUS WRITINGS, "Opuicules humoristiques de Swift," has appeared. It is by M. Leon de Wailly, the translator of "Tom Jones" and "Evelina," "Tristram Shandy," and Lingard's History of England, Sir Walter Scott and Burns, Thackeray's "Esmond," and "Barry Lyndon."

THE INTEREST FELT IN MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS seems as lively as ever in France, thanks to Dargaud and Lamartine. A Paris publisher has gone the length of resuscitating and republishing the French translation—first printed so far back as 1772—of the defence of Mary by Lord Woodhouselee (father of Patrick Fraser Tytler, the historian of Scotland)—Burns's "Revered defender of the beautiful Stuart."

AMONG THE NEW COMBATANTS in the politico-religious controversy aroused by the policy of the Emperor Napoleon towards the Pope is M. Albert de Broglie, a son of the Duke de Broglie, and well known by his contributions to ecclesiastical history. The title of M. de Broglie's pamphlet is "La Lettre Impériale et le Situation." M. de Broglie's views, it is almost needless to say, are identical with those of M. de Montalembert.

GERMANY.—Tauchnitz, of Leipzig, has added to his copyright collection of British authors Vols. I. and II. of "The Poetical Works of Alfred Tennyson." They form Vols. 501 and 502 of this famous series.

CARDINAL WISEMAN'S drama has appeared in a German translation at Cologne, with the author's sanction and under the title of "Der verborgene Edelstein."

MR. SPURGEON'S FAME, after permeating Paris, has reached Germany. A publisher at Ludwigsburg has issued a German translation of some of his discourses, "Funkeln vom himmlischen Leuchter." The translator is L. Rehfuess, and a lithographic sketch of Mr. Spurgeon is prefixed to the volume.

THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE GERMAN BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATION was held on the 31st ult. at Leipzig, and a report of it has been published in the organ of the union, the *Borsenblatt*. The document is not a pleasant one to the English reader. The chief feature of the meeting was a proposal made by one Wengler, a Leipzig bookseller, to petition the King of Saxony not to renew, on their expiration, the treaties concluded with England and France for the reciprocal maintenance of the rights of artistic and literary property. Solomon Hirzel, the eminent publisher of the works of Gustav Freytag, the author of "Debit and Credit" among others, honourably protested against the proposal. He stated that the adoption of the petition would disgrace the union, and that, moreover, it would have no chance of success, as a former memorial to the same effect had not even received a reply from the Government of Saxony. Nevertheless, Wengler's proposal was almost unanimously agreed to, and a committee was appointed to give it effect. The treaty with England expires on the 13th of August in the present year, but its provisions are to continue binding from year to year, until one of the high contracting parties gives the other a twelve-month's notice. The French treaty expires on the 5th of June, 1861, and may be prolonged for six years more, unless either of the contracting parties gives a six months' notice of its intention to consider the agreement at an end. It is to be hoped that the Saxon Government will reject the prayer of the petition. American piracy is bad enough. After that of Belgium has been put down, it would be sad to see the bad trade renewed at so great a bookselling centre as Leipzig.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—A letter from Bucharest says: "A little satirical journal called the *Nakiperca*, which had long been notorious for the unbridled licence of its language, has just been suppressed, by order of the Minister of the Interior. The journals which continue to be published in Wallachia are these: The *Romanul*, founded when Prince Ghika was Caimacan, and is an organ of the democratic party; the *National*, also a democratic organ, but more moderate in tone; the *Reform*, established last year, and of more advanced opinions than the *Ro-*

manul, but which, having received two warnings, does not seem likely to live long; the *Conservative Progressist*, organ of the reaction, published in Roumain and in French, and edited by M. Brailoi, Minister of Foreign Affairs under the last Caimacan, Prince Bibesco; lastly, there is the *Dimbovitza*, founded by M. Bolintineano, a poet, and M. Pantazi Ghica, brother of the present Minister of the Interior, and an organ of the moderate liberal opinions now entertained by the men in power. As to the *Official Journal*, it is only a register of laws, ordinances, and official documents; but there is some question of making it a real newspaper, by increasing its size, and giving it a non-official part."

## TRADE CHANGES.

[Publishers and Booksellers who have facts or announcements which they may wish to appear in this department of the *Booksellers' Record and Trade Circular* will oblige us by forwarding them (if possible, not later than Thursday) to the office, 19, Wellington street North, Strand, W.C.]

ROBINSON AND SCOTT, News-agents, Edinburgh, have removed from 36, George-street to 13, South Hanover-street, formerly *Edinburgh Advertiser* Office.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—T. Adams and J. Adlard, Little Tower-street, lithographers.

DIVIDEND.—March 12, G. Holden, Sen., and G. Holden, Jun., penholder-manufacturers.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.—Ernest David Charles Geissler, Gray's-inn-road, clerk to a music-publisher. Div. of 1*s*. 10*d*.

## BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

[Booksellers and others forwarding lists of books for gratuitous insertion in this department of THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD will please to add their full name and address.]

By W. H. DALTON, 28, Cockspur-street. The British Soldier in India. Fifth edition, enlarged, 6*s*.

By C. F. BLACKBURN, Leamington. Kitto's Illustrated Commentary, 5 vols. Knight Dietetics of the Soul. From the German of Feuchtersleben

By "B. C.," 19, Wellington-street North, Strand. Illustrated Times, Nos. from Jan. 3 to July 11, 1857.

Title-page and Index to Vols. V. and VI. Illustrated Times. The publishing price will be given for the above.

By C. HINDLEY, 41, North-street, Brighton. Horsfield's History of Sussex, 4to. Vol. I. 1835. Lower, M. A., Topographical History of Sussex, 12mo. 1831.

Wilkinson's Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians. Vol. I. (original cover.) 1837.

Macaulay's History of England, 8vo. Vols. III. and IV.

Farr's Select Poems, Parker Society, 12mo. Vol. II. (original cover.) Garbett's Parochial Sermons, 8vo. Vol. II.

By DUNNILL, PALMER, and Co., 1, 3, and 5, Bond-street, Manchester.

Hogarth's Works, folio

Chatterton's Poems

Schlosser's Eighteenth Century, Vol. VI. part 2, 1843.

Chapman and Hall

Life of J. P. F. Richter

D'Arblay's Evelina

Knight's Old England, Vol. II.

Mérimée's Guzla

Legends of Reading Abbey. Knight

Bethune's Tales of Scottish Peasantry

Albert Smith's Marchioness of Brinvilliers

Thackeray's Rose and the Ring

Carpenter's General and Comparative Physiology

Dumas' Traité de Chemie, Tome V.

Ben Jonson's complete Dramatic Works

Otway's complete Dramatic Works

Thomas Heywood's complete Dramatic Works

Robertson's Poems

Robertson's Method of Learning Spanish

## COMING SALES BY AUCTION.

[Auctioneers wishing to have their coming sales noted in this column will oblige by forwarding early intimations and early copies of catalogues.]

By MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY and JOHN WILKINSON, at 3, Wellington-street, Strand, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, at one, a splendid portion of the rare and valuable Library of the late Robert Cutlar Fergusson, Esq., of Craigdarroch and Orroland.

## REPORT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

By MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY and JOHN WILKINSON, on Monday, the 20th, and six following days, the first portion of the library formed by the late S. W. Singer, Esq., well known in the literary world as the author of many works, and the editor of Shakespeare, &c. The total amount realised by the first three days' sale was 48*l*. 19*s*. We give some of

the principal lots disposed of during the first three days' sale, with the prices affixed:

Adelung (J. C.) *Mithridates, oder allgemeine Sprachkunde, mit dem Vater Unser als Sprachprobe in beynahe 500 Sprachen und Mundarten und Fortsetzung von J. S. Vater*, 7 parts in 4 vols., half morocco, uncut, top edges gilt. Berlin, 1806-17. 11. 15s.

Amadis de Gaula en que se tratan sus muy altos Hechos de Armas y aplazibles Cavallerias, 2 vols. in 4, blue morocco, extra, g. e. by C. Lewis, rare. Louayna, 1551. 5l.

Anas. *Volturniana*, 2 vols. in 1, Paris, 1749, rare—Scaligeriana, Thuana, Perroniana, et Colomesiana, 2 vols. Amst. 1740—Sanototiana, par M. Dinouart, Paris, 1764—Huetiana, Paris, 1722—Valesiana, portrait, Paris, 1694—Scaligeriana, editio secunda, with autograph of Dr. Jortin, Hagæ Comitum, 1668—Sorberiana, Paris, 1694; and others. 11 vols. 11. 7s.

Ariosto (L.) *Il Negromante e La Lena*, Comedie, 2 vols. portrait, Vinegia, F. Bindone e M. Pasini, 1535—Comedia intitulata *Cassaria* (in Prosa), port. rare, ivi, per N. di Aristotile di Ferrara detto Zoppino, 1538—*Le Satire*, a rare edition, unknown to Brunet, ivi, Bindoni e Pasini, 1537—*Herbolato con alcune Stanze e Capitolo*, first edition, very rare, portrait, ivi, Sabio, 1545—Rime non piu viste e novamente stampate, very scarce (Roscoe's copy sold for 11. 14s.), but wants title-page, ivi, F. dalla Barba detto l'Imperador, 1559, fine copies, half morocco. 6 vols. in 5. 6l. 8s.

Amadis of Greece, surnamed the Knight of the Burning Sword, black letter, Romance of Chivalry, woodcuts, calf extra. 1694. 2l. 2s.

Ames (J.) *Typographical Antiquities*, considerably augmented by W. Herbert, 3 vols.; portraits and plates, russia extra. 1785-90. 2l. 14s.

Arbeau (Thoinot, i. e. Jean Tabouret) *Orchesographie, Methode et Theorie en Forme de Discours et Tablature pour apprendre à dancier, bettre le Tambour, jour du Fiftre et Arigot, tires des Armes et escrimer, woodcuts and tunes; very scarce, calf gilt. Lengres, 1596. 6l.*

Aristophanes, Birds, Acharnians and Knights (translated by Rt. Hon. J. H. Frere), half morocco. Malta, 1839. Printed for private distribution only. 2l. 15s.

Androuet du Cerceau (J.) *Les plus excellents Bastiments de France*, 2 vols. in one, plates, scarce. Paris, 1576-79. 9l. 15s.

Athenæus, *Græce, cura Aldi Pii Manutii*. First edition, with autograph notes of P. Melancthon, in his usual large handwriting, pigskin with clasps. Venetiis, Aldus, 1514. 1l.—Bound up in the same volume is Vol. I. pars II. of the Aldine edition of Aristotle printed in 1497.

Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, with notes and Memoir by Rev. A. Dyce, 11 vols. portrait. 1843. 2l. 16s.

Beowulf, Anglo-Saxon Poems, with glossary, preface, and notes, by J. M. Kemble, 2 vols. 1833-37—*Beowulf in English verse*, by D. Wackerbarth, 1849. 3 vols. 2l. 10s.

Arthur. The Byrth, Lyf, and Actes of King Arthur; of his noble Knightes of the Rounde Table, theyr merveylous Enquestes and Adventures, thachyeuyng of the Sanc Greal; and in the End Le Morte d'Arthur, &c., reprinted from Caxton's edition of 1485, with introduction and notes by R. Southey, 2 vols. 1817. 3l. 11s.

Bandello (M.) *Novelle*, 3 vols. (part 2 wants title) Lucca, 1554—*La quarta Parte delle Novelle del Bandello*, in 8vo. Lione, 1573. First edition, very rare, calf extra, g. e. by J. Mackenzie and Son. 4l. 1s.

Batman (S.) upon Bartholome his Booke de Proprietatibus Rerum, fine copy in russia extra, g. e. Black letter, very scarce. T. East. 1528.—Mr. Douce is of opinion that this work should always form part of a Shakespeare library, as there can be no doubt that the dramatist was thoroughly acquainted with its curious contents. 4l. 17s.

Bible uth der Uthlegginge Doctoris Martini Luthers yn dyth dudsche vlieth uthgesetset, mit sundergen underrichtingen also men seen mach, fine woodcuts. Black letter, very large copy, but slightly wormed, in the original stamped binding with clasps, very rare. Litbeck, L. Dietz, 1533-34.—This is the first edition of the version into Low-Saxon made by J. Hoddersen by desire of Luther himself. Bugenhagen, to whom this translation is often wrongly attributed, furnished many notes.

Boscan (J.) *Obras, y algunas de Garcilasso de la Vega*. Fine copy, ruled, citron morocco. Agenda format Leon, 1549. Col. Stanley's copy of this rare edition sold for 5l. 12s. 6d. 2l. 17s.

Brant (S.) *Stultifera Navis*, per J. Locher, Latinitati donata. Woodcuts, morocco extra, g. e. Basileæ, 1572. 1l. 6s.

Brydges (Sir E.) *Res Literariæ*, Bibliographical and Critical, for Oct. 1820, only 75 copies printed; for January 1821, &c., autograph note of Sir Egerton prefixed. Rome and Naples. 3 vols. 1l. 10s.

Berni (F.) *Orlando Innamorato* (in ottava Rima). First edition, very scarce, fine copy, ruled, with portrait inserted, red morocco, g. e. by C. Lewis. Vinetia per gli Heredi di Lucantonio Giunta, 1541. 13l. 5s.

Birch (T.) *Memoirs of the Reign of Q. Elizabeth*, 2 vols. 1754. 1l. 1s.

Bocchii (A.) *Symbolicæ Questiones*. First edition, fine impressions of the beautiful emblematic engravings by Giulia Bonasone, after designs by Raffaele, Michael Angelo, Parmegiano, &c. Red morocco, gilt edges, by C. Lewis. Bononiæ, 1555. 5l. 5s.

Boece (H.) *History and Chronicles of Scotland*, translated by J. Bellenden, 2 vols. Edinb. 1821. 1l. 3s.

Brandt (S.) *Dat nye schip van Narragonien myt besunderem fytte gemaket unde up dat nye myt vil schonen togesetteden hystoria vorlenget unde erkleert. Uth dem hochdutzchen in sassche effte naderlendesche Sprake myt vil kortwilygen schonen rymen unde sproken gesetset, &c.* numerous spirited woodcuts. Black letter, fine copy in oak boards, covered with stamped leather, Rostock, 1519. This Version into Plat deutsch, or Dialect of Lower Saxony, is far rarer than the original. It is not merely a Translation, but on account of the many valuable additions may be considered a Rifacimento by N. Bauman. See MS. note by Mr. Singer. 7l. 2s. 6d.

Buonarrotti. Michael Angelus Bonarotus pinxit, Adam Sculptor Mantuanus incidit. A series of 73 engravings of Prophets, Sybils, Statues, &c., from designs by Michael Angelo. Very rare, vellum. s. l. & a. 3l. 8s.

Bouillon (P.) *Musée des Antiques, avec des Notices explicatives par J. B. de Saint-Victor*, 2 vols.; large paper, proof impressions of the beautiful engravings, half morocco, uncut. Paris, 1810-11. 6l. 2s. 6d.

Brant (S.) *Ship of Fools*, translated by A. Barclay. To which are added the *Mirror of Good Manners* in English, and *Eglogues*, by A. Barclay Priest, woodcuts. Black letter (the Latin text in Roman letter), imperfect, half calf gilt. John Cawood, 1570. 1l. 10s.

Burghley State Papers from 1542 to 1570, and 1571 to 1596, edited by S. Haynes and W. Mairdin, 2 vols. uncut. 1740-59. 1l. 8s.

Calila-wa-Dimna. *Die alten weysen Teutsch*. Black letter, numerous curious woodcuts. Strasburg, 1536. This curious and rare book is a translation of the celebrated Calila-wa-Dimna of the Persians, itself a version of the Sanzerit Panthea-Tantra of Vishnu-Sarma. In Europe the work is best known as "The Fables of Pilpay," and Sir William Jones, who first pointed out the real author, expresses his admiration of them thus: "The Fables of Vishnu-Sarma, whom we ridiculously call Pilpay, are the most beautiful, if not the most ancient in the world. This German translation seems to have been made from the Latin of John of Capua (who lived about 1262), either by Eberhard I. Duke of Wirtemberg himself, or at least by his command. 4l. 6s.

Camoens (Luis de) *Obras*. Fine copy in russia extra, g. e. Lisboa, 1720. 2l. 13s.

## BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ABEL—Atlas of Plates, Illustrating the Treatise on the Elementary Principles of the Construction and Working of Machinery. By C. D. Abel (Weale's Series, vol. 115). 4to cl limp 7s 6d. J. Weale

ABEL—Fundamental and Elementary Principles of the Construction and on the Working of Machinery. Illustrated by numerous examples of modern machinery for different branches of manufacture. By C. D. Abel (Weale's Series, vol. 114). 12mo cl swd 1s 6d. J. Weale

AMY'S Kitchen: a Village Romance. By the author of "A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam," &c. 12mo swd 1s. Lockwood and Co.

BAILY—Perils of the Sea, and their effects on Policies of Insurance, practically considered. By Laurence R. Baily. 8vo cl 12s. (Webb and Hunt, Liverpool) Eillingham Wilson

BALDWIN—Outlines of English History: chiefly abridged from the History of England, by Edward Baldwin. For the use of children from four to eight years of age. New edit carefully revised and corrected to the present time. 18mo limp cl 1s. Simpkin and Co.

BIOGRAPHY and Criticism: being a second series of "Eminent Men and Popular Books" from *The Times*. Fcp 8vo bds 2s cl 2s 6d. Routledge and Co.

BROUGH—Which is Which? or, Miles Cassidy's Contract. A Picture Story. By Robt. B. Brough. illus 2 vols post 8vo cl 21s. W. Kent and Co.

BRUCE—The Arithmetic of Decimals adapted to a Decimal Column. By Jas. Bryce. Second edit fcp 8vo cl 1s 6d. Longman and Co.

BURTON—Christian Devotedness; or, the Glorious Life of a Christian: a Christian in Earnest, a Christian Altogether. By John Burton. Fcp 8vo cl 4s. J. Snow

CHAPIN—Select Sermons preached in the Broadway Church. By Rev. E. H. Chapin. 12mo cl 6s. (New York) Trübner and Co.

COMMERCIAL Handbook (The)—A Guide to the Trading and Commercial Terms and Phraseology of the Day. By A. Man of Business. Fcp 8vo cl swd 1s 6d. S. Low, Son, and Co.

CRICHTON—Before the Dawn. A Tale of Italy. By Kate Crichton. 2nd edit 2 vols post 8vo cl 21s. C. J. Skeet

CROSS—The American Pastor in Europe. By the Rev. John Cross. Edited, with an introduction and notes, by the Rev. John Cumming. Fcp 8vo cl 7s 6d. R. Bentley

CUMMING—The End; or, The Proximate Signs of the Close of this Dispensation. By the Rev. John Cumming. New edit fcp 8vo cl 5s. A. Hall and Co.

DANIELS—Tried in the Fire: a Tale. By Mrs Mackenzie Daniels. 3 vols post 8vo cl 31s 6d. J. C. Newby

DELAMOTTE—The Embroiderer's Book of Design, containing Initials, Emblems, Cyphers, Monograms, Ornamental Borders, Ecclesiastical Devices, Medieval and Modern Alphabets, and National Emblems, collected and engraved by F. Delamotte. Oblong 8vo bds 2s 6d. E. and F. N. Spon

DUSCAN—Novum Testamentum Græce; cui subijciuntur selectio copiosa lectionum, variumque emendationumque Græcæ bachi præcipuarum, necnon quamplurimæ voces ellipticæ. Accurate Guiljelmo Duncan. New edit 12mo roan, 4s 6d. (Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh) Simpkin and Co.

ECCE HOMO—A Treatise on the Nature and Personality of God, founded upon the Gospels of St. Luke and John. By the Author of "An Angel's Message." Cr 8vo cl 5s. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

ELLIOT—An Elementary Course of Mathematics for the use of Schools. By James Elliot. Part 1—Algebra. 4th edit 12mo cl 3s 6d. (Sutherland and Knox, Edinburgh) Simpkin and Co.

EXTRACTS from the Fathers, Historians, and other Writers of the Church, Literally Translated (Christian Classics). 12mo cl 7s 6d. (W. B. Kelly, Dublin) Simpkin and Co.

FELLOWS—The Mysteries of Freemasonry; or, an Exposition of the Religious Dogmas and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians: showing their Identity with the order of Modern Masonry, with some remarks on the Metamorphosis of Apuleius. Illust. By John Fellows. 12mo cl 3s. Reeves and Turner

FISHER—Occasional Sermons and Addresses. By Samuel W. Fisher. 8vo cl 14s. (New York) Trübner and Co.

GODWIN—Memorials of Workers. The Past to encourage the Present: a Lecture by G. Godwin. 12mo swd 6d cl 1s. Hardwicke

GOOCH—The Church Catechism Expanded, Illustrated and Proved from Scripture: intended as a first book for schools and young persons. By the Rev. J. H. Gooch. 2nd edit revised, fcp 8vo cl 2s 6d. (Whitely and Booth, Halifax) Longman and Co.

GRIMALDI—Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi. Edited by "Boz." With 8 illustrations by G. Cruikshank. 14th thousand. with notes and additions, revised by Charles Whitehead. 12mo cl 2s 6d. Routledge and Co.

HINTON—A Review of Eleven Lectures on Redemption. By Rev John Howard Hinton. (From the *General Baptist Magazine* for February 1859.) 8vo swd 2d (J. H. Gray, Loughborough) Simpkin and Co.

HOWITT—The Man of the People. By William Howitt. 3 vols. post 8vo cl 31s 6d. Hurst and Blackett

INGOLDSBY—The Ingoldsby Legends, or Mirth and Marvels. By Thomas Ingoldsby. 18th edit illus, 2 vols cr 8vo cl 13s. R. Bentley

IRVING—Lancelotti: a Memorial of Washington Irving. 4to cl 4s 6d. (C. B. Richardson, New York) S. Low, Son, and Co.

JOHNS—A Short and Simple History of England. By the Rev B. G. Johns. 12th edit 12mo cl swd 1s. (Dartons' School Library) Darton and Co.

KIRBY—Lucy Neville and Her Schoolfellows. By Mary and Elizabeth Kirby. Fcp 8vo cl 3s 6d. James Blackwood

LAEDNER—Natural Philosophy for Schools. By Dionysius Lardner. 3rd edit fcp 8vo cl 3s 6d. Walton and Maberly

LATHAM—An Elementary English Grammar for Schools. By R. G. Latham. New edit fcp 8vo cl 4s 6d. Walton and Maberly

LE PAGE—L'Écho de Paris: a selection of Familiar Phrases, which a person would daily hear said around him if he were living among French People: with a Vocabulary of all the Words and Idioms used in the Work. By Mons. Le Page. (French School, Part I.) 31st edit 12mo cl 3s 6d. Eifingham Wilson

LIANDAFF—Some account of the Condition of the Fabric of Liandaff Cathedral. By the Bishop of Liandaff. 2nd edit, with 12 plates, 4to cl 14s. Rivingtons

LOCKE—Influence; or, The Sisters. By Albyn Locke. Post 8vo cl 6d. James Blackwood

LOST SHIP (The), by the author of "Cavendish," &c. (Railway Library, Vol CC.) Fcp 8vo bds 2s. Routledge and Co.

LYNCH—The Story of the Patriarchs. By Mrs. Henry Lynch, with a preface by the Rev. W. Marsh. 16mo cl 4s. A. Hall and Co.

LYTON—Eugene Aram: a Tale. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. New edit, fcp 8vo cl 2s 6d. Routledge and Co.

MACALAY—Biographies contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." By Lord Macaulay, with notes of his connection with Edinburgh, and extracts from his Letters and Speeches. Fcp 8vo cl 6s. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh

MICHAEL—A Digest of the Examination Questions in Common Law, Conveyancing, Equity, Bankruptcy, and Criminal Law, from Hilary Term, 1853 (according to the alterations then effected), with the Examination Rules, Instructions to Candidates, Forms, and Practical Directions. By Robert Maughan. Eighth edit 12mo cl 6s. W. Maxwell

MILL—The Fossil Spirit: a Boy's Dream of Geology. By John Mill. Second edit fcp 8vo cl 3s 6d. Darton and Co.

NAPOLEON III. on England—Selections from his Own Writings. Edited and Translated by John Hawkins Simpson. Fcp 8vo cl 5s. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

NEW LIGHTS and Shadows on the Wall. Political Celebrities. A Handy Amusement. By Frank Fireside, Esq. 3rd series. 4to swd 1s. Read and Co.

NEWTN—The Elements of Mechanics, including Hydrostatics: with examples. By Samuel Newth. 3rd edit revised Cr 8vo cl 8s 6d. Walton and Maberly

NICHOLSON—The Guide to Railway Masonry, containing a complete Treatise on the Oblique Arch: in four parts, with an Appendix. By Peter Nicholson. Revised and corrected throughout by R. Cowen. 3rd edit Cr 8vo cl 9s. E. and F. N. Spon

OWEN—Paleontology; or, a Systematic Summary of Extinct Animals, and their Geological Relations. By Richard Owen. 8vo cl 16s. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh

PERLIN—Fables Amusantes: Suivies d'une Table Générale et Particulière des Mots, et de leur Signification en Anglais. Par J. Perrin. Revue et corrigée par C. Gros. Nouvelle edit 12mo cl 2s. Longman and Co.

QUEEN'S REGULATIONS (The) and Orders for the Army. Pocket edit, by Authority. Oblong 18mo roan limp and clasp 3s 6d. W. H. Allen and Co.

REDFORD—Light Beyond; Thoughts to Guide and Cheer. By Rebecca M. Redford. 2nd edit 18mo cl 2s. John Snow

REID—The War Trail; or the Hunt of the Wild Horse. By Capt. Mayne Reid. Illustrated by Harvey. Fcp 8vo cl 3s 6d. Routledge and Co.

RICHARDSON—On the Medical History and Treatment of Diseases of the Teeth and the adjacent Structures (being Lectures delivered before the Members of the College of Dentists of England in the Session 1858-59). By Benjamin Ward Richardson. 8vo cl 8s. H. Baillière

RIDDLE—Words of Truth and Love: Six Sermons selected from the MSS. of the late Rev J. E. Riddle. Fcp 8vo cl 2s 6d. (Wright and Bailey, Cheltenham) Longman and Co.

SAUL—The Tutor and Scholar's Assistant: being a Complete Treatise of Vulgar and Decimal Arithmetic. By Joseph Saul, carefully revised and corrected by Samuel Maynard. New edit 12mo cl 2s. Longman and Co.

SCOTT—Waverley Novels (Railway Edition, Vol XVIII). Red-gantlet. Fcp 8vo bds 1s 6d, cl 2s. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh

SHILLING PEERAGE (The) for 1860, containing an Alphabetical List of the House of Lords, &c., with complete Lists of the Scotch and Irish Peers. Compiled by Edward Walford. 32mo cl swd 1s. Hardwicke

SMITH and TRAIL—Natural Law Procedure versus The Technical System pursued in the Courts of Common Law, with some Hints on Arbitrations. By James Walter Smith and John Trail. Cr 8vo cl swd 2s. Eifingham Wilson

SPEECHES of the Managers and Counsel in the Trial of Warren Hastings. Edited by E. A. Bond. Vol II. (Published by the authority of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury) 8vo cl 20s. Longman and Co.

STARKE—A Popular History of British Mosses, comprising a General Account of their Structure, Fructification, Arrangement, and general Distribution. By Robert M. Stark. 2nd edit, with coloured plates. Imp 16mo cl 7s 6d. Routledge and Co.

STRAY Thoughts in Prose and Verse. Spring Blossoms. 16mo cl 3s 6d. Longman and Co.

SULLIVAN—A Manual of Etymology; or, First Steps to a Knowledge of the English Language. By Robert Sullivan. 18mo cl 10d. (Marcus and Son, Dublin.) Longman and Co.

TIDSWELL and LITTLE—The Practice and Evidence in Cases of Divorce and other Matrimonial Causes. By R. Thomas Tidswell and Ralph Daniel Makinson Little. 12mo cl 7s 6d. W. Henning

TRAFFORD—Too Much Alone. By F. G. Trafford. 3 vols post 8vo cl 31s 6d. C. J. Skeet



WHITE and JOHNSON—Madera, its Climate and Scenery: a Handbook for Visitors. By Robert White and James Y. Johnson. 2nd edit, with numerous illustrations and a map of the island; or 8vo cl gilt, 7s 6d. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.

WORCESTER—A Dictionary of the English Language. By Joseph E. Worcester. Royal 4to cl 3s 6d (Hickling, Boston.) S. Low, Son, and Co.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. B.—We recommend you to read the chapter in Stephenson's edition of Blackstone as the best authority on the legal obligations between man and wife, and St. Paul's "Epistle to the Corinthians" for the moral and religious obligations.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### THE SCALE OF CHARGES for ADVERTISEMENTS in the CRITIC is as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Four Lines, or Thirty Words	0	3	6
Each additional Line (about Ten Words)	0	0	6
Half Column	1	10	0
Whole Column	2	10	0

### CRITIC PORTRAIT GALLERY

OF CELEBRITIES IN

Literature, Science, and Art.

#### THE CRITIC for FEBRUARY 4 contains a PORTRAIT of

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

With a fac-simile Autograph and Biographical Sketch. A copy sent in return for seven stamps.

#### THE PORTRAITS ALREADY PUBLISHED IN THE GALLERY ARE

- No. 1, WILKIE COLLINS, in the CRITIC of June 5, No. 413.
- No. 2, JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS, July 3, No. 417.
- No. 3, RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, August 7, No. 422.
- No. 4, CHARLES DICKENS, September 4, No. 426.
- No. 5, JAMES HANNA, October 2, No. 430.
- No. 6, CHARLES MACKAY, November 6, No. 435.
- No. 7, WILLIAM HUNT, December 11, No. 440.
- No. 8, M. LE COMTE DE MONTALEMBERT, Jan. 1, No. 443.
- No. 9, JUDGE HALIBURTON, February 5, No. 448.
- No. 10, LORD BROUGHAM, March 5, No. 452.
- No. 11, GEORGE GROTE, April 2, No. 456.
- No. 12, THOMAS CARLYLE, May 7, No. 461.
- No. 13, BARON VON HUMBOLDT, May 21, No. 465.
- No. 14, EARL STANHOPE, June 4, No. 465.
- No. 15, SYDNEY LADY MORGAN, July 9, No. 47.
- No. 16, W. HOWARD RUSSELL, August 6, No. 474.
- No. 17, SAMUEL LOVER, September 3, No. 478.
- No. 18, PROFESSOR FARADAY, October 8, No. 483.
- No. 19, JAMES ROBINSON PLANCHÉ, November 5, No. 487.
- No. 20, The late JOHN MURRAY, January 7, 1860, No. 496.

Portraits of Sir E. B. LYTON, and others, will follow, from Photographs by Mr. MAYALL, Messrs. MAULL and POLY-BLANK, Mr. CLARKINGTON, Mr. HERBERT WATKINS, and other eminent photographic artists.

Each Portrait is accompanied by a fac-simile Autograph and Biographical Sketch.

The Portraits may also be obtained in the Monthly Parts of the CRITIC, from July 1st, 1858.

CRITIC Office, 19, Wellington-street North, Strand, W.C.

#### BENSON'S WATCHES.

"Perfection of mechanism."—Morning Post.

Gold Watches ..... 4 to 100 guineas.  
Silver Watches ..... 2 to 50 guineas.  
33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

#### BENNETT'S WATCHES, 65 and 64,

Cheapside, in gold and silver, in great variety, of every construction and price, from 3 to 60 guineas. Every watch skilfully examined, and its correct performance guaranteed. Free and safe per post.

Money orders to JOHN BENNETT, Watch Manufacturer, 65 and 64, Cheapside.

#### DEPOSIT, ASSURANCE and DISCOUNT BANK.—FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call.

G. H. LAW, Manager.  
Offices, 5, Cannon-street West, E.C.

#### WINE no LONGER an EXPENSIVE

LUXURY.—South African Port, Sherry, &c., 20s. per dozen: 2 samples, 12 stamps; Colonial Brandy, 15s. and 18s. 6d. per Gallon.

"I find your wines pure and unadulterated."—Henry Letheby, M.D., London Hospital.

ANDREW and HUGHES, 27, Crutched-friars, Mark-lane.

#### EUROPEAN and COLONIAL

WINE COMPANY, 122, Pall-mall, S.W.

The above Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Nobility, Gentry, and Private Families with PURE WINES of the highest character, at a saving of at least 50 per cent.

SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY	20s. and 24s. per doz.
SOUTH AFRICAN PORT	20s. and 24s. "
The finest ever introduced to this country.	
ROYAL VICTORIA SHERRY	32s. "
A truly excellent and natural wine.	
SPLENDID OLD PORT (Ten years in the wood)	42s. "
SPARKLING EFFERVESCENT CHAMPAGNE	38s. "
Equal to that usually charged 60s. per dozen.	
St. JULIEN CLARET (pure & without acidity)	28s. "
PALE COGNAC BRANDY	52s. and 60s. "

Bottles and Packages included.

Delivered free to any London railway station. Terms, cash or reference. Country orders to be accompanied with a remittance. Price Lists sent free on application.

WILLIAM REID TIPPING, Manager.

THE LONDON CUT GLASS COMPANY  
(In connection with their Works at Stourbridge) supply consumers with every description of Crystal Glass at one-third less than the usual retail prices. F. SPARK and Co., 144, Oxford-street, W., opposite Bond-street, where the Stock is received direct from their Works.

THE 60s. DRAWING-ROOM CRYSTAL  
LUSTRE, richly cut and of elegant design, for three lights, with engraved glasses, complete. Purchasers of Glass Chandeliers should inspect the London Show Rooms of F. SPARK and Co., 144, Oxford-street, W., opposite Bond-street.

THE "GEM" 12s.—A NEW first-class  
QUART DECANTER, of beautiful form and prismatic cutting—shows the Wine to the greatest perfection—an entire service to match if required. To be had only of the manufacturers, F. SPARK and Co. at their London Warehouse, 144, Oxford-street, W., opposite Bond-street.

Manufactory—The Royal Glass Works, Stourbridge. Merchants and Shippers supplied on liberal terms.

GALVANIC INSTITUTE, 52, Euston-road, N.W., late of 31, Strand.—These rooms have been opened under the superintendence of registered qualified medical men, for the legitimate application of Galvanism in the treatment of nervous diseases, paralysis, rheumatism, asthma, indigestion, &c. Hours of attendance, 12 to 5 (Sundays excepted).

Second Edition of Smellie's Work on Electro-Galvanism, price 2s. 6d.: by post, 2s. 8d.  
Ordinary Medical Attendant, Mr. J. SMELLIE, Surgeon.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—To remove or avert the symptoms of indigestion consequent on irregularity of diet, torpid liver from sedentary occupation or residence in tropical climates, COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, which have stood the test of public opinion for upwards of half a century, are highly recommended for their mild aperient, tonic, and aromatic properties, and for the power they possess in equalising the secretion of the liver and strengthening the digestive organs. Prepared only by James Cockle, Surgeon, 18, New Ormond-street; and may be had of all medicine vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 1 1/2d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

#### INTERESTING TESTIMONY IN FAVOUR OF

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

An eminent Wesleyan minister, the Rev. W. H. Evans, in writing the biography of his father, in the *Wesleyan Magazine* for December, 1859, says:—"He had been very painfully affected by an asthmatic complaint and a troublesome cough; but by the use of Dr. Locock's Wafers these were removed, so that he enjoyed ease in his latter days, and was entirely free from the cough which so generally troubles old ministers."—See the *Wesleyan Magazine* for December, 1859, p. 402. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1 1/2d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.

#### BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC

PILLS. Price 1s. 1 1/2d. and 2s. 9d. per box.—This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century so dread a cure for the gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age. These pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

#### HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.

CASUALTIES.—An accident will occasionally happen to the most prudent; a sprain, a burn, a fall cannot always be prevented; but a speedy and easy cure may be insured by the application of this inestimable Ointment; which immediately cools the part, soothes the irritated nerves, represses the increased flow of blood to the seat of injury, and guards against inflammation and the formation of abscesses. For effecting such cures this Ointment surpasses any liniment, lotion, or embrocation. It soon restores soundness and mobility. Another great advantage in using HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is, that it cures without leaving scar or blemish on the injured part; hence its surprising virtue as a curative agent for females.

#### TEETH.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters

Patent, for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation.—Mr. B. BETHELL, Surgeon-Dentist, 38, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, guarantees, with this invaluable patent, perfect immunity from pain or the least inconvenience during an operation hitherto so dreaded. The Society of Arts at Edinburgh having held a meeting on the 28th of March last to investigate the invention of painless tooth extraction by congelation, a committee was appointed, and they report that a lady had thirteen teeth extracted in their presence in less than two minutes, several of which were sound, and firmly attached to the sockets; also a gentleman had seven teeth extracted from the lower jaw, and in less time; both patients stated that, with the exception of feeling a slight uneasiness, not the least pain was felt during the operation. Artificial Teeth.—Mr. B. supplies his Patented Mineral Teeth, fitted on the newly-adapted principle of self-adhesion, without springs, wires, or any fastenings, ensuring to the wearer the greatest comfort and durability. They are pronounced perfect in colour, and in every way resembling the natural teeth. Stopping with white enamel, scaling, &c. Consultation free.—38, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

#### BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH,

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.

FOREIGN GENERAL AGENTS, duly APPOINTED for the SALE of MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES:

Australia	Mr. Charlwood.
Bavaria	Mr. Gairloch.
Baltimore	J. C. French and Son.
Barbadoes	Collymore and Gill.
Barcelona	Miret and Cuyas.
Brady	Mr. Kornfeld.
Carthage	Mr. Canto.
Calcutta	Mr. R. Chill.
Cape Breton	Mr. Ward.
Constantinople	Mr. Stamba.
Copenhagen	Michelsen and Holm.
Cracow	Mr. Muldner.
Elisnore	Mr. Steenberg.
France	Mr. Moulin.
Germany and Austria	Mr. Berck.
Gibraltar	Mr. Roberts.
Guernsey	Mr. Cochran.
Hallifax (N.S.)	Mr. McKinlay.
Hamburg	Mr. Krauskopf.
Honduras	Mr. Henderson.
Jamaica	Miss Kingston.
Madras	R. E. Percival, Esq.
Mexico	Mr. Togni.
Montreal	Mr. Trudeau.
New Zealand	Mr. Parris.
New York	Firth, Pond, and Co.
Odessa	Wm. Wagner, Esq.

GIVEN AWAY.—NERVOUSNESS: Its Cause and Cure. A New Medical Guide, written by a Physician for the Self-Cure of Nervousness, Indigestion, &c. Free by post to any address on receipt of stamped directed envelope. Address to Mr. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

AN ACT of GRATITUDE.—5000 Pamphlets to be given away by a Clergyman, who, having been effectually cured of Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Indigestion, &c., considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of others, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, on receipt of a directed envelope, and two stamps to prepay postage, a copy of the book, containing every information required. Address, "M.A.," 1, North Cumberland-place, Bayswater, London.

GIVEN AWAY for the BENEFIT of NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—Mr. RAPKEY will send free, on receipt of two stamps (to prepay postage), the "Medical Friend" on the Self-Cure of Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Indigestion, &c. Illustrated with Cases and means of Cure used in each case.—C. T. RAPKEY, Registered Surgeon, 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London.

A BOOK ON DIET FOR INVALIDS SENT GRATIS TO THE AFFLICTED.

A PERSON having been afflicted for many years with CONSUMPTIVE SYMPTOMS, nervousness, indigestion, and other distressing disorders of a very serious nature, and incapacitated for the pleasures or business of life, will send information of the treatment by which he became restored to perfect health, on receipt of a stamped directed envelope, addressed to G. E., Esq., No. 10, Regent's Park-road, London.

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, &c.—Dr. DE ROOS' RENAL PILLS are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, which frequently end in stone, and a lingering death. For depression of spirits, blushing, incapacity for society, study or business, giddiness, drowsiness, sleep without refreshment, nervousness and insanity itself, when arising from or combined with these diseases, they are unequalled.—2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box, through all Chemists, or sent free on receipt of stamps, by Dr. De Roos, 10, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.?—Dr. RUSSELL'S LIVENE, an elegantly perfumed toilet compound, is guaranteed to produce Moustachios, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, restore the original colour, and reproduce the hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at any age. Price 2s., sent anywhere, free by post, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Dr. RUSSELL, 1, Raglan-street, Kentish-town, London.

#### RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED

WITHOUT A TRUSS.—Dr. THOMSON'S celebrated REMEDY has been successful in curing thousands of cases, and is applicable to every variety of SINGLE or DOUBLE RUPTURE, however bad or long-standing, in male or female of any age, causing no inconvenience in its use, and getting away with any further necessity for wearing trusses, &c. Sent post free, on receipt of 7s. 6d. in postage stamps or post-office order, by Dr. RALPH THOMSON, 23, Clarence-road, Kentish-town, London.—Attendance daily, except Sunday, from 11 till 12 o'clock. An explanatory book and testimonials sent, post free, for six penny stamps.

#### DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR,

WHISKERS, &c.?—If so, use ROSALIE COUPELLE'S CRINOTRIAR. The only preparation to be depended on for the growth of Hair, Whiskers, Moustachios, &c., in a few weeks, preventing its loss, restoring it in baldness, as also curling, nourishing, beautifying, and strengthening the hair, &c. It is most unique in its use, and never-failing, and for the nursery is strongly recommended by the Faculty as unequalled in promoting a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years. Sent post free on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Miss COUPELLE, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London, W., and through all Chemists, in bottles, price 2s.—Mr. Williams, 8, Lower-street, Liverpool.—I can now show as fine a head of hair as any person, solely from using your Crinotriar." Mr. Hailey, Cumberland—It surpasses everything."

"FIVE MINUTES' ADVICE ON THE HAIR," Whiskers, &c., with List of Agents, sent post free for four penny stamps.

#### KNOW THYSELF!—MARIE

COUPELLE continues her vivid, interesting, and useful delineations of character from the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, all others being but feeble imitations. Persons desirous of knowing their own Characteristics, or those of any friend, should send specimens of writing, stating sex, age, or supposed age, &c., with 14 uncut penny stamps, and addressed envelope, to Marie Coupellé, 69, Castle-street, London, W., when they will receive a lengthened detail of the talents, tastes, virtues, failings, and affections, of the writer, with many other things previously unsuspected, and calculated to guide in the affairs of life. The thousands who acknowledge the value and accuracy of Miss C.'s sketches establish their great utility. "The character you sent to Capt. H. is strikingly correct."—R. V. Shuttle, Halden, Tenterden. "Some traits pointed out I believed to be unknown to any one but myself."—Miss O'Hara, Carrington, Nenagh.

#### RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

#### WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS

is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite spring power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 223, Piccadilly, London.

A single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s. Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

An Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

#### ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS,

&c.—The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly ELASTIC and COMPRESSIBLE, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each; postage, 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 223, Piccadilly, London.

## RECENT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

## Crockford's Clerical Directory for 1860.

**THE GUARDIAN.**—Such a mass of facts and statistics in regard to the education, preferences, and authorship of the clergy could only have been got together at costly expense and trouble.

**THE MORNING ADVERTISER.**—The amount and variety of the information it contains, considering the price at which it is published, must excite the agreeable surprise of the purchasers of the book. There is scarcely indeed a single fact of interest connected with the present possession of places in the Establishment which will not be found in the *Clerical Directory*. As a work of reference it is one of great value.

**THE DAILY NEWS.**—This is a biographical dictionary of the Episcopal clergy of our day. It contains the names of 17,500 deacons, priests, and bishops, arranged in alphabetical order, with a considerable body of information respecting them.

**THE LEADER AND SATURDAY ANALYST.**—The *Clerical Directory* is certainly as fully entitled to the rank of a standard work of its kind, as the most careful and copious of its contemporaries of the other professions; and, indeed, with some few exceptions, we have seen nothing to equal it in point of information. The bulk of the ecclesiastical profession will, we have little doubt, fully appreciate the labour and carefulness which have brought together such an enormous mass of facts with so few trifling errors and omissions. The work is well executed on good paper, and the type in which it is printed is of a peculiar character, well suited to facilitate reference.

**BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.**—In this, the second issue, the great improvement of an alphabetical reference is obtained, which adds very considerably to the utility of the publication, inasmuch as the name of every clergyman in England and Ireland can in a moment be met with, and, generally speaking, all that appertains to his history, position, emolument, and publications, can in a moment be found. It is quite impossible, in a work of such gigantic complication, that errors should be entirely absent, or that, from the various changes in preferences, it can in every particular be always accurate; but it approaches as near as any work of its kind can do, which is merely one of reference.

**MORNING STAR.**—A very well arranged and carefully compiled book of reference, which will prove of the highest service to those who have occasion to deal with questions bearing upon the organisation of the Established Church, or who feel any interest in the history and actual position of individual members of its clergy. The book is a storehouse of valuable information, but little of which can be found elsewhere, and, while indispensable to all public libraries, will be a welcome and useful addition to many private collections.

**THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY CHRONICLE.**—This book is a curiosity. We suppose no single volume contains so large a collection of facts. Here are nearly 800 pages of close print, with abbreviations for economy of space, and each page contains absolutely scores of facts "relating to the Clergy and the Church," all so well arranged, that one can turn, without trouble or confusion, to the very thing one wants to know. It would be no slight thing to get together a bare list like this; but this is the least part of the work, for to each name is added address, school, college, dates of degrees and ordination, ordaining bishop, past and present appointments, with value and statistical information, and, finally, literary publications. We believe that a wonderful amount of accuracy has been secured, considering the enormous mass to be dealt with. A work like this, manifesting so large an amount of labour and of energy and spirit, ought to command the warm support of the public, especially of all who are in any way connected with the clergy. It is an annual publication, of course; and, although it is a wonderful work in its infant state, we doubt not that the mind which planned it will strike out improvements in future.

**THE PUBLISHER'S CIRCULAR.**—*Crockford's Clerical Directory* for 1860 is really a valuable work; and is as superior to our old friend the "Clergy List" as the "Post-office Directory" was to its forerunner "Robson." For correctness and careful compilation the present work leaves far behind all previous directories. The book forms a biographical key to about 18,000 names.

**THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.**—This is the second year of the publication of this well-arranged *Clerical Directory*, which is a biographical and statistical book of reference for facts relating to the clergy and the Church. It contains 17,500 names, in strict alphabetical order; a complete index to benefices and curacies; a list of the Irish clergy belonging to the Church; one of the members of the Scottish Episcopal Church; a list of the English Bishops from the year 1774 to the end of 1859; each section and each name being accompanied by full information of all that it is likely any one would desire to know who has to consult a record of this kind. In its way nothing can be more useful or better put together than this directory.

**ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THE WORLD.**—The publisher of this work is a man of immense enterprise. The present is one of his most important undertakings. To all clergymen this work is indispensable; to every member of the Church of England it must be interesting; and even to the ordinary reader it offers, as a book of reference, a vast amount of curious information.

**ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.**—The title of this, the most complete and carefully compiled of all our directories, conveys but little idea of its contents—the mere name and address of each clergyman takes up only a small portion of the work. It is a perfect biographical directory of the personnel of the Church. This vast and varied collection of facts, relating to the clergy and the Church, may be fully relied on for accuracy, as they are obtained, we are informed in the preface to the work, from the clergy, and corrected in proof, in many instances, by themselves. We should state that the work is most admirably printed—the names being in bold black letters—well bound, and altogether forms one of those concise works of reference which are so highly prized by persons who, like ourselves, have no time to wade through a mass of matter to find the facts they wish to know.

**THE MORNING CHRONICLE.**—This is a biographical and statistical book of reference for facts relating to the clergy and the Church, and supplies a want which no other directory has yet attempted to fill. The clergy, by means of this directory, can learn of themselves, and the public can ascertain, not only the address (which ordinary directories supply, although necessarily dispersed over a variety of towns and country publications), but the school and university, educational honours and degrees, dates and place of ordination, present living or appointment, of the clergy, with particulars as to income, patronage, and literary achievements. As far as perfection can be attained in any such publication, this *Clerical Directory* is a remarkable proof of industry.

**THE MORNING POST.**—"Crockford" is a work of considerable dimensions, compiled on the plan of a biographical dictionary of the clergy of the Established Church. It bears on the face of it evidence that much care has been taken in its compilation.

**EVENING HERALD.**—This annual has now assumed a position which renders it indispensable to all who require information as to the personnel of the Church. There is every mark of scrupulous care in the compilation of this standard book of reference. The thanks of the Church and the press are due to the compilers of a work which is of enduring value, being in continual progress of correction for an annual issue.

**THE PRESS.**—The *Clerical Directory* is the most complete and carefully compiled of all our works of the kind. The work is admirably printed and alphabetically arranged. Its utility as a work of reference may best be judged by the contents of which we have spoken.

## CONTENTS OF THE CLERICAL DIRECTORY:

- I. SURNAME AND CHRISTIAN NAME, in full, of every Clergyman in England and Wales, with the real Address and Post-town.
- II. The COLLEGE or PUBLIC SCHOOL and UNIVERSITY of which each is or has been a Member, with the dates of the Scholarships, Exhibitions, Fellowships, and Tutorships held by each.
- III. HOLY ORDERS: the Year when obtained, with the Diocese and name of the Ordinating Bishop.
- IV. PREFERMENTS and APPOINTMENTS held by each Clergyman, from the youngest Curate to the Primate of all England, with the date of Appointment, Name and Address of Patron, and amount of Stipend. (In numerous instances the whole of a Clergyman's past Appointments are also registered.)
- V. BENEFICES: Description of all Ecclesiastical Benefices, with their Post-towns, Diocese, Name and Address of Patron, Amount of Tithe, Acreage of Glebe, Augmentations, Endowment, Glebe

House or Rectory, gross Value to the Beneficed and amount of population.

- VI. EPISCOPAL and PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS—such as Surrogate, Inspector of Schools, Rural Dean, Justice of the Peace, Master of an Endowed or Public School—are added in each instance.
- VII. DIGNITIES HELD BY CLERGYMEN—such as Bishop, Dean, Chapter, Canon, Archdeacon, Prebend, with the date and yearly value of each Appointment—are likewise noted.

- VIII. BOOKS WRITTEN or EDITED by Clergymen are described in each instance, with all particulars as to Title, Size, Publisher, date of Publication, and Price.
- IX. REFERENCE to Livings, Benefices, and Appointments is rendered perfectly easy by means of a separate and ample Index.

- X. COMPLETE LISTS of the Clergy of the Established Church in Ireland, and the Scotch Episcopal Church.

May be had by order of any Bookseller, or a copy, bound in cloth boards, sent in return for 12s. by JOHN CROCKFORD, Clerical Journal and Directory Offices, 19, Wellington-street North, Strand, London, W.C.

SPECIMEN PAGES WILL BE SUPPLIED GRATIS ON APPLICATION BY LETTER OR OTHERWISE.

**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,** USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY. AND FURNISHED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

**OILS, SOAPS, and CANDLES.**—The Original Depot for Lille Colza Oil of the purest importation, 4s. 6d. per gallon in any quantity; Household Yellow Soaps, 36s., 40s., 44s., and 48s. per cwt., the most durable soaps in the trade; Store Dip Candles, 7½d. per lb.; Wax Wick Moulds, 8½d. per lb.; Price's Composites, 8d., 9d., 10d., and 11d. per lb. Lists free on application. Town deliveries daily, per own carts.—WHITMOORE and CRADDOCK, 16, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C., London.

Five pounds worth of goods railway free.

**FURNITURE.—WHERE to BUY,** WHAT to BUY.—P. and S. BEYFUS are selling the 25½ Dining-room suite, the 35½ Drawing-room suite, the 26½ Bedroom suite; Bachelors' Bedroom, 7½; and Servants', 4½. Illustrated catalogues gratis, and free by post. Goods carriage paid to any part of the kingdom.—P. and S. BEYFUS, 91, 93, and 95, City-road, London.

**SPRING OVERCOATS.**—The Volunteer Wrapper, 30s.; the Victor, 25s.; the Inverness, 25s.; the Pellissier, 21s.; ready-made or made to order. The Forty-seven Shilling Suits made to order from Scotch Heather and Cheviot Tweeds and Angoras, all wool and thoroughly shrunken, by R. BENJAMIN, Merchant and Family Tailor, 74, Regent-street, W. Patterns, designs, and directions for self-measurement sent free. N.B. A perfect fit guaranteed.

**SPICED BREAKFAST TONGUES, 7½d.** each, or 3s. 6d. per half-dozen. Cheddar Loaf Cheese, 6½d. and 7½d. per lb. Osborne's Peat-smoked Breakfast Bacon, 8d. per lb. by the half-side. Butters in perfection at reasonable rates. A saving of 15 per cent. is elected by the purchaser at this establishment on all first-class provisions. Packages gratis.

OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE, Osborne House, 30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's, E.C.

**THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES** in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS and CO., Tea Merchants, 2, King William-street, City.

Good strong useful Tea, 2s. 6d., 2s. 10½d., 3s., and 4s.; rich Scotchong, 3s. 6d., 3s. 10½d., and 4s. Pure Coffees, 1s., 1s. 2½d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d., and 1s. 6d. Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage free to any railway station or market-town in England. A price current free. Sugars at market prices. All goods carriage free within eight miles of the City.

**HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA,** THE LEAF NOT COVERED WITH COLOUR.

STONG, RICH, and FULL-FLAVOURED TEA is thus secured, as importing it before the Chinese cover it with colour makes it impossible for any brown low-priced autumn leaves to be made to appear like the best, and passed off to the consumer at a high price. Price 3s. 6d., 4s., and 4s. 6d. per lb., in Packets. Tins, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s., 13s., 14s., 15s., 16s., 17s., 18s., 19s., 20s., 21s., 22s., 23s., 24s., 25s., 26s., 27s., 28s., 29s., 30s., 31s., 32s., 33s., 34s., 35s., 36s., 37s., 38s., 39s., 40s., 41s., 42s., 43s., 44s., 45s., 46s., 47s., 48s., 49s., 50s., 51s., 52s., 53s., 54s., 55s., 56s., 57s., 58s., 59s., 60s., 61s., 62s., 63s., 64s., 65s., 66s., 67s., 68s., 69s., 70s., 71s., 72s., 73s., 74s., 75s., 76s., 77s., 78s., 79s., 80s., 81s., 82s., 83s., 84s., 85s., 86s., 87s., 88s., 89s., 90s., 91s., 92s., 93s., 94s., 95s., 96s., 97s., 98s., 99s., 100s., 101s., 102s., 103s., 104s., 105s., 106s., 107s., 108s., 109s., 110s., 111s., 112s., 113s., 114s., 115s., 116s., 117s., 118s., 119s., 120s., 121s., 122s., 123s., 124s., 125s., 126s., 127s., 128s., 129s., 130s., 131s., 132s., 133s., 134s., 135s., 136s., 137s., 138s., 139s., 140s., 141s., 142s., 143s., 144s., 145s., 146s., 147s., 148s., 149s., 150s., 151s., 152s., 153s., 154s., 155s., 156s., 157s., 158s., 159s., 160s., 161s., 162s., 163s., 164s., 165s., 166s., 167s., 168s., 169s., 170s., 171s., 172s., 173s., 174s., 175s., 176s., 177s., 178s., 179s., 180s., 181s., 182s., 183s., 184s., 185s., 186s., 187s., 188s., 189s., 190s., 191s., 192s., 193s., 194s., 195s., 196s., 197s., 198s., 199s., 200s., 201s., 202s., 203s., 204s., 205s., 206s., 207s., 208s., 209s., 210s., 211s., 212s., 213s., 214s., 215s., 216s., 217s., 218s., 219s., 220s., 221s., 222s., 223s., 224s., 225s., 226s., 227s., 228s., 229s., 230s., 231s., 232s., 233s., 234s., 235s., 236s., 237s., 238s., 239s., 240s., 241s., 242s., 243s., 244s., 245s., 246s., 247s., 248s., 249s., 250s., 251s., 252s., 253s., 254s., 255s., 256s., 257s., 258s., 259s., 260s., 261s., 262s., 263s., 264s., 265s., 266s., 267s., 268s., 269s., 270s., 271s., 272s., 273s., 274s., 275s., 276s., 277s., 278s., 279s., 280s., 281s., 282s., 283s., 284s., 285s., 286s., 287s., 288s., 289s., 290s., 291s., 292s., 293s., 294s., 295s., 296s., 297s., 298s., 299s., 300s., 301s., 302s., 303s., 304s., 305s., 306s., 307s., 308s., 309s., 310s., 311s., 312s., 313s., 314s., 315s., 316s., 317s., 318s., 319s., 320s., 321s., 322s., 323s., 324s., 325s., 326s., 327s., 328s., 329s., 330s., 331s., 332s., 333s., 334s., 335s., 336s., 337s., 338s., 339s., 340s., 341s., 342s., 343s., 344s., 345s., 346s., 347s., 348s., 349s., 350s., 351s., 352s., 353s., 354s., 355s., 356s., 357s., 358s., 359s., 360s., 361s., 362s., 363s., 364s., 365s., 366s., 367s., 368s., 369s., 370s., 371s., 372s., 373s., 374s., 375s., 376s., 377s., 378s., 379s., 380s., 381s., 382s., 383s., 384s., 385s., 386s., 387s., 388s., 389s., 390s., 391s., 392s., 393s., 394s., 395s., 396s., 397s., 398s., 399s., 400s., 401s., 402s., 403s., 404s., 405s., 406s., 407s., 408s., 409s., 410s., 411s., 412s., 413s., 414s., 415s., 416s., 417s., 418s., 419s., 420s., 421s., 422s., 423s., 424s., 425s., 426s., 427s., 428s., 429s., 430s., 431s., 432s., 433s., 434s., 435s., 436s., 437s., 438s., 439s., 440s., 441s., 442s., 443s., 444s., 445s., 446s., 447s., 448s., 449s., 450s., 451s., 452s., 453s., 454s., 455s., 456s., 457s., 458s., 459s., 460s., 461s., 462s., 463s., 464s., 465s., 466s., 467s., 468s., 469s., 470s., 471s., 472s., 473s., 474s., 475s., 476s., 477s., 478s., 479s., 480s., 481s., 482s., 483s., 484s., 485s., 486s., 487s., 488s., 489s., 490s., 491s., 492s., 493s., 494s., 495s., 496s., 497s., 498s., 499s., 500s., 501s., 502s., 503s., 504s., 505s., 506s., 507s., 508s., 509s., 510s., 511s., 512s., 513s., 514s., 515s., 516s., 517s., 518s., 519s., 520s., 521s., 522s., 523s., 524s., 525s., 526s., 527s., 528s., 529s., 530s., 531s., 532s., 533s., 534s., 535s., 536s., 537s., 538s., 539s., 540s., 541s., 542s., 543s., 544s., 545s., 546s., 547s., 548s., 549s., 550s., 551s., 552s., 553s., 554s., 555s., 556s., 557s., 558s., 559s., 560s., 561s., 562s., 563s., 564s., 565s., 566s., 567s., 568s., 569s., 570s., 571s., 572s., 573s., 574s., 575s., 576s., 577s., 578s., 579s., 580s., 581s., 582s., 583s., 584s., 585s., 586s., 587s., 588s., 589s., 590s., 591s., 592s., 593s., 594s., 595s., 596s., 597s., 598s., 599s., 600s., 601s., 602s., 603s., 604s., 605s., 606s., 607s., 608s., 609s., 610s., 611s., 612s., 613s., 614s., 615s., 616s., 617s., 618s., 619s., 620s., 621s., 622s., 623s., 624s., 625s., 626s., 627s., 628s., 629s., 630s., 631s., 632s., 633s., 634s., 635s., 636s., 637s., 638s., 639s., 640s., 641s., 642s., 643s., 644s., 645s., 646s., 647s., 648s., 649s., 650s., 651s., 652s., 653s., 654s., 655s., 656s., 657s., 658s., 659s., 660s., 661s., 662s., 663s., 664s., 665s., 666s., 667s., 668s., 669s., 670s., 671s., 672s., 673s., 674s., 675s., 676s., 677s., 678s., 679s., 680s., 681s., 682s., 683s., 684s., 685s., 686s., 687s., 688s., 689s., 690s., 691s., 692s., 693s., 694s., 695s., 696s., 697s., 698s., 699s., 700s., 701s., 702s., 703s., 704s., 705s., 706s., 707s., 708s., 709s., 710s., 711s., 712s., 713s., 714s., 715s., 716s., 717s., 718s., 719s., 720s., 721s., 722s., 723s., 724s., 725s., 726s., 727s., 728s., 729s., 730s., 731s., 732s., 733s., 734s., 735s., 736s., 737s., 738s., 739s., 740s., 741s., 742s., 743s., 744s., 745s., 746s., 747s., 748s., 749s., 750s., 751s., 752s., 753s., 754s., 755s., 756s., 757s., 758s., 759s., 760s., 761s., 762s., 763s., 764s., 765s., 766s., 767s., 768s., 769s., 770s., 771s., 772s., 773s., 774s., 775s., 776s., 777s., 778s., 779s., 780s., 781s., 782s., 783s., 784s., 785s., 786s., 787s., 788s., 789s., 790s., 791s., 792s., 793s., 794s., 795s., 796s., 797s., 798s., 799s., 800s., 801s., 802s., 803s., 804s., 805s., 806s., 807s., 808s., 809s., 810s., 811s., 812s., 813s., 814s., 815s., 816s., 817s., 818s., 819s., 820s., 821s., 822s., 823s., 824s., 825s., 826s., 827s., 828s., 829s., 830s., 831s., 832s., 833s., 834s., 835s., 836s., 837s., 838s., 839s., 840s., 841s., 842s., 843s., 844s., 845s., 846s., 847s., 848s., 849s., 850s., 851s., 852s., 853s., 854s., 855s., 856s., 857s., 858s., 859s., 860s., 861s., 862s., 863s., 864s., 865s., 866s., 867s., 868s., 869s., 870s., 871s., 872s., 873s., 874s., 875s., 876s., 877s., 878s., 879s., 880s., 881s., 882s., 883s., 884s., 885s., 886s., 887s., 888s., 889s., 890s., 891s., 892s., 893s., 894s., 895s., 896s., 897s., 898s., 899s., 900s., 901s., 902s., 903s., 904s., 905s., 906s., 907s., 908s., 909s., 910s., 911s., 912s., 913s., 914s., 915s., 916s., 917s., 918s., 919s., 920s., 921s., 922s., 923s., 924s., 925s., 926s., 927s., 928s., 929s., 930s., 931s., 932s., 933s., 934s., 935s., 936s., 937s., 938s., 939s., 940s., 941s., 942s., 943s., 944s., 945s., 946s., 947s., 948s., 949s., 950s., 951s., 952s., 953s., 954s., 955s., 956s., 957s., 958s., 959s., 960s., 961s., 962s., 963s., 964s., 965s., 966s., 967s., 968s., 969s., 970s., 971s., 972s., 973s., 974s., 975s., 976s., 977s., 978s., 979s., 980s., 981s., 982s., 983s., 984s., 985s., 986s., 987s., 988s., 989s., 990s., 991s., 992s., 993s., 994s., 995s., 996s., 997s., 998s., 999s., 1000s., 1001s., 1002s., 1003s., 1004s., 1005s., 1006s., 1007s., 1008s., 1009s., 1010s., 1011s., 1012s., 1013s., 1014s., 1015s., 1016s., 1017s., 1018s., 1019s., 1020s., 1021s., 1022s., 1023s., 1024s., 1025s., 1026s., 1027s., 1028s., 1029s., 1030s., 1031s., 1032s., 1033s., 1034s., 1035s., 1036s., 1037s., 1038s., 1039s., 1040s., 1041s., 1042s., 1043s., 1044s., 1045s., 1046s., 1047s., 1048s., 1049s., 1050s., 1051s., 1052s., 1053s., 1054s., 1055s., 1056s., 1057s., 1058s., 1059s., 1060s., 1061s., 1062s., 1063s., 1064s., 1065s., 1066s., 1067s., 1068s., 1069s., 1070s., 1071s., 1072s., 1073s., 1074s., 1075s., 1076s., 1077s., 1078s., 1079s., 1080s., 1081s., 1082s., 1083s., 1084s., 1085s., 1086s., 1087s., 1088s., 1089s., 1090s., 1091s., 1092s., 1093s., 1094s., 1095s., 1096s., 1097s., 1098s., 1099s., 1100s., 1101s., 1102s., 1103s., 1104s., 1105s., 1106s., 1107s., 1108s., 1109s., 1110s., 1111s., 1112s., 1113s., 1114s., 1115s., 1116s., 1117s., 1118s., 1119s., 1120s., 1121s., 1122s., 1123s., 1124s., 1125s., 1126s., 1127s., 1128s., 1129s., 1130s., 1131s., 1132s., 1133s., 1134s., 1135s., 1136s., 1137s., 1138s., 1139s., 1140s., 1141s., 1142s., 1143s., 1144s., 1145s., 1146s., 1147s., 1148s., 1149s., 1150s., 1151s., 1152s., 1153s., 1154s., 1155s., 1156s., 1157s., 1158s., 1159s., 1160s., 1161s., 1162s., 1163s., 1164s., 1165s., 1166s., 1167s., 1168s., 1169s., 1170s., 1171s., 1172s., 1173s., 1174s., 1175s., 1176s., 1177s., 1178s., 1179s., 1180s., 1181s., 1182s., 1183s., 1184s., 1185s., 1186s., 1187s., 1188s., 1189s., 1190s., 1191s., 1192s., 1193s., 1194s., 1195s., 1196s., 1197s., 1198s., 1199s., 1200s., 1201s., 1202s., 1203s., 1204s., 1205s., 1206s., 1207s., 1208s., 1209s., 1210s., 1211s., 1212s., 1213s., 1214s., 1215s., 1216s., 1217s., 1218s., 1219s., 1220s., 1221s., 1222s., 1223s., 1224s., 1225s., 1226s., 1227s., 1228s., 1229s., 1230s., 1231s., 1232s., 1233s., 1234s., 1235s., 1236s., 1237s., 1238s., 1239s., 1240s., 1241s., 1242s., 1243s., 1244s., 1245s., 1246s., 1247s., 1248s., 1249s., 1250s., 1251s., 1252s.,



2nd edition, just published, price 1s.; post free 14 stamps.  
**ON DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE EAR,**  
 arising from Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgic Head-  
 ache, By WILLIAM HARVEY, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the  
 Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Soho-square.  
 London: HENRY RENSCHAW, 356, Strand.

Third Edition, just published, 2s. 6d.; free by post, 32 stamps.  
**ON ERUPTIONS requiring the Use of**  
 Mercury, and on a safe and effective Mode of adminis-  
 tering this Mineral. By THOMAS HUNT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon  
 to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin.  
 London: T. RICHARDS, 37, Great Queen-street.

## CANCER.

Just published, price 1s., per post 1s. 1d.,  
**THE SECOND APPENDIX to the Suc-**  
 cessful Treatment of Cancer without Operation or  
 Caustics; also, a new, painless, and successful method of  
 treating Fistula, without using the knife, ligature, or caustics.  
 By JOHN PATTISON, M.D., 10, Cavendish-road, St. John's-  
 wood, London, N.W.

Fifth Edition, just published, price 2s., by post 2s. 6d.  
**DEBILITY and IRRITABILITY (Mental**  
 and Physical), the Causes, Symptoms, Effects, and  
 Rational Treatment. By T. H. YEOMAN, M.D., Physician  
 to the General Post-office Letter Carriers' Provident Institu-  
 tion. Author on Consumption; Asthma; Indigestion; late  
 Editor of the "People's Medical Journal."

## NOTICES OF DR. YEOMAN'S WORKS.

"This is an excellent little treatise by a clever and clear-  
 headed practitioner. Dr. Yeoman is well known by his work  
 on Consumption, and the present publication will add to his  
 fame."—*Weekly Dispatch*.

"Dr. Yeoman has done much to popularise the medical art,  
 and to lift the veil of mystery which has too long hung over  
 it. This is one of his happiest efforts."—*Glasgow Examiner*.

"There is no quackery, no learned mystery, no affectation  
 in it, but a plain exposition of the causes, symptoms, and  
 rational treatment; all set forth with the clearness of a man  
 who wishes to be understood, and the earnestness of a man  
 who desires to be useful."—*Liverpool Courier*.

London: 25, Lloyd-square, W.C.

Just published,  
**NEW LAWS of the SESSIONS**  
 of 1859.

**PATERSON'S PRACTICAL STATUTES for**  
 1859, comprising all that are required for use in the Office,  
 omitting the merely formal Statutes, with explanatory Notes,  
 and a copious Index. A small volume for the bag or pocket,  
 price 7s. 6d. cloth; 9s. half-bound; 10s. bound in calf.  
 By WILLIAM PATERSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. The vols.  
 from 1832 to this time may still be had.

The **FOURTH EDITION of SAUNDERS'S**  
**MILITIA LAW**, with an Appendix of the new Statutes of  
 this Session, price 10s. 6d. cloth. By T. W. SAUNDERS,  
 Esq., Recorder of Dartmouth.

**SAUNDERS'S POLICE ACTS**, with the new  
 Statutes of this Session, price 5s. 6d. cloth.

**GOODWIN'S LAW and PRACTICE of the**  
**PROBATE COURT**, with the new Act of this Session, and  
 all the Rules and Orders, price 9s. cloth. By W. C. GOOD-  
 WIN, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

LAW TIMES Office, 19, Wellington-street North, Strand.

**WORKS by WILLIAM MACCALL.**

**NATIONAL MISSIONS: Sixteen Lectures.**  
 10s. 6d.

The **ELEMENTS of INDIVIDUALISM: Thirty-**  
**five Lectures, 7s. 6d.**

The **AGENTS of CIVILISATION. Ten Lectures,**  
**1s. 6d.**

The **INDIVIDUALITY of the INDIVIDUAL**  
**a Lecture, 6d.**

The **EDUCATION of TASTE. Eight Lectures, 1s.**

The **DOCTRINE of INDIVIDUALITY: a**  
**Discourse, 6d.**

**SACRAMENTAL SERVICES, 6d.**

The **LESSONS of the PESTILENCE: a Discourse,**  
**6d.**

The **UNCHRISTIAN NATURE of COMMER-**  
**CIAL RESTRICTIONS: a Discourse, 3d.**

## NOTICES of the Elements of Individualism.

"A book which, whatever may be thought of isolated ex-  
 pressions and opinions scattered through it, few can read as a  
 whole without becoming wiser and better men."—J. D.

**MORRELL'S Philosophical Tendencies of the Age.**  
 "The best English book I ever read. Best as to matter, and  
 best as to manner. As to style, rich as an Oriental poem—its  
 language, the gracefulst, manliest Saxon."—E. P. O'KELLY'S  
*Consciousness*.

"A work of singular originality, though not free from the  
 fancies and eccentricities which frequently accompany true  
 genius."—*Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*.

"Even those who can find no sympathy with its philosophy  
 will derive pleasure and improvement from the many exqui-  
 site touches of feeling and the many pictures of beauty which  
 mark its pages. The expansive philosophy, the penetrative  
 intellect, and the general humanity of the author, have ren-  
 dered the *The Elements of Individualism* a book of strong and  
 general interest."—*Critic*.

"We have been singularly interested by this book. Here is  
 a speaker and thinker whom we may securely feel to be a lover  
 of truth exhibiting in his work a form and temper very rare  
 and peculiar in our time."—*Manchester Examiner*.

TRUBNER and Co., 60, Paternoster-row.

**HEAL and SON'S EIDER DOWN**  
**QUILTS**, from One Guinea to Ten Guineas; also,  
 Goose Down Quilts from 8s. 6d. to 24s. List of prices and  
 sizes sent free by post.

**HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED**  
**CATALOGUE** contains designs and prices of 150 articles  
 of BEDROOM FURNITURE, as well as of 100 Bedsteads,  
 and prices of every description of Bedding. Free by post.—  
 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

**DUTY OFF CLOCKS.—NOTICE.**—  
 J. BENNETT will, on the passing of the New Tariff, offer  
 the whole of his extensive collection of French Clocks, in  
 Marble, Gilt, Bronze, and every other description, at the full  
 reduction of ten per cent. from the present marked prices.  
 As the New Tariff applies to Swiss Watches, his entire  
 stock of Watches, of every kind of Swiss manufacture, will  
 be offered to the public at a similar reduction. His premises  
 having been recently enlarged, and his stock greatly in-  
 creased, J. BENNETT offers the full reduction of the largest  
 possible selection.—BENNETT'S Watch Manufactory, 65 and  
 64, Cheapside.

## MRS. SHERWOOD'S CELEBRATED WORKS

### ON CONFIRMATION, THE CHURCH CATECHISM, THE TEN COMMANDMENTS, &c.

New Edition, crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d. a Volume,

#### The Lady of the Manor:

A Series of Tales and Conversations on the Subject of Confirmation, for the use of the Middle and Higher Ranks of Young Females.

Address to Young Persons,  
 The Lady Caroline.  
 Louisa Harley.  
 The Noble Altamont.  
 The Two Cousins.  
 The Economy of Charity.  
 Theodosia.  
 Constantia.  
 Jenetta Mannering.  
 Mrs. Howard.

## CONTENTS OF THE FIVE VOLUMES:

Henry Hart.  
 Ellen Temple.  
 La Guinguette.  
 Clarissa.  
 The Two Ministers.  
 Sophia Mortimer.  
 Frederick Falconer.  
 Clara Lushington.  
 Rich in the Kitchen, Poor in the  
 La Morgue.

Eye Service.  
 Laura.  
 Matilda Vincent.  
 The Dominion of Envy.  
 Agnace Roquefort.  
 The Beautiful Estelle.  
 The Garden of Roses.  
 The Shepherdess of the Alps.  
 Eleanor and Antoinette.  
 Female Influence.

Comprised in Five Monthly Volumes, each complete in itself.

New Edition, Illustrated, fcp. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 3s. 6d.

#### Stories Explanatory of the Church Catechism.

New Edition, Illustrated, fcp. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 3s. 6d.

#### The Infant Pilgrim's Progress

From the Valley of Destruction to Everlasting Glory.

New Edition, Illustrated, fcp. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 3s. 6d.

#### The Indian Pilgrim;

Or, the Progress of the Pilgrim Nazarene from the City of the Wrath of God to the City of Mount Zion.

Demy 18mo. cloth, 1s.

#### The Ayah and the Lady:

A Series of Tales illustrative of the Ten Commandments.

Catalogues of MRS. SHERWOOD'S WORKS, including her Juvenile Stories, may be had of the Publishers, or of any Bookseller.

HOULSTON and WRIGHT, 65, Paternoster-row, London.

## HISTORIES OF PUBLISHING HOUSES.

In an early number of THE CRITIC will be given Chap. I. of

### A HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF LONGMAN,

WITH A PORTRAIT OF

THE LATE THOMAS NORTON LONGMAN, ESQ.

The numbers of the CRITIC for January contain A HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF MURRAY, with a Portrait of the late JOHN MURRAY, Esq. Price 6d.; stamped, 7d.

19, WELLINGTON-STREET NORTH, STRAND, W.C.

## CHRISTMAS DECORATION OF CHURCHES.

Now ready, price 3s., demy 8vo., bound in cloth and gilt lettered,

### Christmas Decoration of Churches.

With Numerous Woodcut Illustrations.

By the Rev. EDWARD L. CUTTS, B.A.,

Hon. Sec. of the Essex Archaeological Society; Author of "An Essay on Church Furniture and Decoration," &c.

## CONTENTS:

Introduction:—Antiquity of the custom, its meaning,  
 beauty, associations.  
 How to fabricate Wreaths, Wall-devices, Screen-work,  
 Texts, Banners, &c.  
 How to Plan the Decorations of the Lych Gate,

Churchyard Cross, Porch, Piers and Arches, Door,  
 and Windows, Wall-spaces, Screens, Reredos, Stan-  
 dards and Coronae, Pulpit, Font, Communion Tables  
 &c.  
 Conclusion.

JOHN CROCKFORD, 19, Wellington-street North, Strand, W.C.

## THE FIELD ALMANAC FOR 1860.

TWELVE LARGE ILLUSTRATIONS BY ANSDALL AND OTHERS.

Price 1s., or a copy in return for 14 stamps.

346, STRAND, W.C.

## WILD SPORTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

### THE HON. GRANTLEY F. BERKELEY,

Having returned from his visit to the Prairies (made exclusively for THE FIELD), has commenced a narrative of his experiences and exploits in the columns of

### THE FIELD, THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN'S NEWSPAPER.

To be continued weekly.

MR. BERKELEY'S experiences in the Far West have been very varied; his success in

### HUNTING THE BUFFALO

And other wild animals has been unprecedented.

THE FIELD is devoted to a record of Sports, Pastimes, Natural History, and all Country Pursuits. Published weekly, price 6d.; or a copy in return for seven stamps. Subscription, 7s. 7d. per quarter; 15s. 2d. half yearly; 30s. 4d. per year.

OFFICE, 346, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

## SMITH, ELDER, & CO.'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**THE LIFE of EDMOND MALONE**  
(Editor of Shakespeare); with Selections from his MS. Anecdotes. By Sir JAMES PRIOR, Author of "The Life of Edmund Burke," "Life of Oliver Goldsmith." Demy 8vo. with Portrait. [Just ready.]

**A MAN'S HEART: a Poem.** By Dr. CHARLES MACKAY, Author of "Life and Liberty in America." Fcp. 8vo. [Just ready.]

**THE LIFE of ROBERT OWEN.** By WILLIAM LUCAS SARGANT, Author of "Social Innovators and their Schemes." 1 vol. [Nearly ready.]

**"IS IT NOT WRITTEN?"** Being the Testimony of Scripture against the Errors of Romanism. By EDWARD S. PRYCE, A.B. [Nearly ready.]

**THE RELIGIOUS ASPECTS of HINDU PHILOSOPHY.** By the Rev. JOSEPH MULLENS, Author of "Missions in South India." 1 vol. Price 9s. cloth. [Now ready.]

### NEW NOVELS.

**TRANSFORMATION; or, the Romance of MONTE BENI.** By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, Author of "The Scarlet Letter," &c. 3 vols. [Just ready.]

**A MOTHER'S TRIALS.** By the Author of "My Lady." 3 vols. [Just ready.]

**GREYMORE: a Story of Country Life.** 3 vols. [Now ready.]

**AGAINST WIND and TIDE.** By HOLME LEE, Author of "Sylvan Holt's Daughter." 3 vols.

**THE COUSINS' COURTSHIP.** By JOHN R. WISE. 2 vols.

**NETLEY HALL; or, the Wife's Sister.** Fcap. 8vo. Price 6s. cloth.

**A VISIT to the PHILIPPINE ISLES** IN 1858-59. By Sir JOHN BOWRING, Governor of Hong Kong, and H.M.'s Plenipotentiary in China. Demy 8vo., with numerous Illustrations. Price 18s. cloth.

**THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of LEIGH HUNT.** Revised by Himself, with additional Chapters by his Eldest Son. 1 vol. post 8vo., with a Portrait engraved on Steel from an Original Drawing. Price 7s. 6d. cloth.

**LIFE of SCHLEIERMACHER,** as unfolded in his Autobiography and Letters. Translated from the German by FREDERICA ROWAN. 2 vols., post 8vo., with Portrait. Price One Guinea, cloth.

**THE ELEMENTS of PERSPECTIVE.** By JOHN RUSKIN, M.A. With 80 Diagrams, crown 8vo. Price 3s. 6d. cloth.

**EXPOSITIONS of ST. PAUL'S EPISTLES to the CORINTHIANS.** By the late Rev. FRED. W. ROBERTSON, M.A., of Brighton. One thick vol., post 8vo. Price 10s. 6d. cloth.

**MAGDALENE: a Poem.** Fcap. 8vo. Price 1s.

**WILLIAM BURKE, THE AUTHOR of JUNIUS.** By JELINGER C. SYMONS. Square 16mo. Price 3s. 6d. cloth.

SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

## NEW WORKS.

**ITALY in the NINETEENTH CENTURY.** By the Right Hon. JAMES WHITESIDE, M.P., LL.D. Third Edition, abridged and revised; with a New Preface chiefly on the Events which have occurred in Italy since 1848. Post 8vo. 12s. 6d.

**TRAVELS in PERU and MEXICO.** By S. S. HILL, Esq., Author of "Travels in Siberia," &c. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. "The traveller's chief aim in going among people living under various forms of government and in different stages of civilisation, and leaves them at the close of their wayfarer not wearied, but refreshed."—*Athenaeum*.

**PEOPLE'S EDITION of THOMAS MOORE'S MEMOIRS.** **THOMAS MOORE'S MEMOIRS, JOURNAL, and CORRESPONDENCE.** Edited and abridged from the First Edition by the Right Hon. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, M.P.; and Illustrated with Eight Portraits and Two Vignettes on Steel. In course of publication, in Ten Monthly Parts, price 1s. each, forming One Volume uniform with the People's Edition of "Moore's Poetical Works" just completed, price 12s. 6d. cloth, with gilt edges; or 21s. handsomely bound in morocco.

**THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH'S WORKS,** including his Contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*. People's Edition, uniform with the People's Edition of Lord Macaulay's "Essays." 2 vols. crown 8vo. price 8s.

**THE VERACITY of the BOOK of GENESIS;** with the Life and Character of the Inspired Historian. By the Rev. W. H. HOARE, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; Author of "Ecclesiastical History," &c. 8vo. [Ready.]

**PASSING THOUGHTS on RELIGION.** By the Author of "Amy Herbert," "The Experience of Life," "Gertrude," &c. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

**SACRED MUSINGS on Manifestations of GOD to the SOUL of MAN;** with Thoughts on the Destiny of Woman, and other Subjects. By MARY ANNE SCHIMMELPENNINGK, Edited by C. HANKIN; with Preface by the Rev. Dr. BAYLEE, Principal of St. Aidan's Theological College. [In the press.]

**CELESTIAL OBJECTS for COMMON TELESCOPES.** By the Rev. THOMAS W. WEBB, M.A., F.R.A.S. With Woodcuts, and a Map of the Moon 12 inches in diameter on Steel. 16mo. 7s.

**DR. URE'S DICTIONARY of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and MINES.** New Edition, rewritten and enlarged, illustrated with nearly 2000 Engravings on Wood. Edited by ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S., F.S.S., Keeper of Mining Records, &c. Assisted by numerous Gentlemen eminent in Science, and connected with the Arts and Manufactures. Parts I. to IV. To be completed in Fourteen Monthly Parts, price 5s. each.

**SIR JAMES EMERSON TENNENT'S** Work on CEYLON. Fourth Edition, thoroughly revised, containing Two new Maps and a new Chapter on Buddhism and Demon Worship. Pp. 1364; with Nine Maps, Seventeen Plans and Charts, and Ninety Engravings on Wood. 2 vols. 8vo. 2l. 10s.

**SCHILLER'S LIFE and WORKS.** By EMIL PALLESKE. Translated by LADY WALLACE. Dedicated by permission to her Majesty the Queen. With Two Portraits. 2 vols. post 8vo. 24s.

**HISTORY of the LIFE of ARTHUR DUKE of WELLINGTON:** The Military Memoirs from the French of Captain BRIALMONT, with Additions and Emendations; the Political and Social Life by the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A., Chaplain-General to the Forces. With Maps, Plans, and Portraits. 4 vols. 8vo. 54s.

**THE WASHINGTONS: a Tale of a** Country Parish in the Seventeenth Century. By the Rev. J. N. SIMPKINSON, Rector of Brington, Northamptonshire. 1 vol. post 8vo. [On Friday next.]

**THE DOG in HEALTH and DISEASE.** By STONEHENGE. With about Seventy Illustrations engraved on Wood. Square crown 8vo. 15s.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

## MR. BENTLEY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**THE SEASON TICKET.** Post 8vo. [On Monday.]

**HUNGARY** from 1848 to 1860. By M. SZEMERE, Late Minister of the Interior, and President of the Council of Ministers in Hungary. Post 8vo. 6s. [Published this day.]

**THE THREE CLERKS.** By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of "Barchester Towers." A New Edition, in cloth boards, 3s. 6d.; and cloth, 4s. Forming Vol. II. of "Bentley's Standard Novels." [Published this day.]

**LIVES of the PRINCES of WALES** from EDWARD of CARNARVON to ALBERT of WINDSOR. By DR. DORAN. Post 8vo. with an Illustration, 10s. 6d. [On Monday.]

**THE AMERICAN PASTOR in EUROPE.** By the Rev. Dr. CROSS, Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by the Rev. Dr. CUMMING. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. [Published this day.]

**THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS; or, Mirth and Marvels.** A New and Cheaper Edition. Two Vols. with all the Illustrations by CRUIKSHANK and LEECH. 15s. [Now ready.]  
\* \* The Twenty-fourth Thousand of the 5s. Edition is now ready.

**THE SHAKESPEARE QUESTION:** an Inquiry into the Genuineness of the MS. Corrections in Mr. J. Payne Collier's Annotated Shakespeare Folio, 1632, and of certain Shakespearian Documents, likewise published by Mr. Collier. By N. E. S. A. HAMILTON. 4to. with Fac-similes, 6s. [Now ready.] Third Thousand.

**THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of a SEAMAN.** By the EARL of DUNDONALD. Vol. I., 8vo. 14s. (Vol. II., concluding the work, will be published in May.)

**DIARIES and CORRESPONDENCE** of the Right Hon. GEORGE ROSE. Edited by the Rev. LEVESON VERNON HARCOURT. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait of Mr. Rose, 30s. [Now ready.]

**SAY and SEAL.** By the Author of "The Wide, Wide World." Library Edition, crown 8vo. with Illustrations, 5s.; Cheap Popular Edition, 2s. 6d. [Just ready.]

**PERIODICALS FOR MARCH.**  
**WALPOLE'S ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE.** Edited by PETER CUNNINGHAM, and now first Chronologically Arranged. Part I. (to be complete in Eighteen Monthly Parts.) 8vo. with three exquisite Portraits, 5s.  
2. **MARSDEN'S DICTIONARY of CHRISTIAN CHURCHES and SECTS,** from the Earliest Ages of Christianity. Part I. (complete in Twelve Shilling Parts.) 8vo. 1s.  
3. **TALES from BENTLEY.** Part IX. Price 6d.; and Vol. III., price 1s. 6d.  
4. **THIER'S HISTORY of the GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION.** Part XVIII. Crown 8vo. with an Illustration, 6d. (To be completed in Forty Sixpenny Parts.)

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

Printed and published by JOHN CROCKFORD, at 19, Wellington-street North, Strand, London, W.C., in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, February 25, 1860.